

PLO Gives No Hint of Yielding In Talks on Jordan Peace Plan



King Hussein

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat met Tuesday with Jordanian officials in the second day of an effort to rescue a joint peace plan but gave no public indication that he would change his position and accept the effort for peace with Israel.

Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, lashed out at the United States, saying that it was at war with the Palestinians and rejecting U.S. conditions for talking with his organization.

"Tell them they can tell their qualifications to anybody else," he said, "but I'm not leaving them."

Mr. Arafat met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai following talks on Monday with King Hussein to discuss their "alliance" and the problems that have been their bid for peace with Israel.

The meeting, Monday appeared to have ended without a resolution.

King Hussein, increasingly angered by a series of PLO moves that have eroded the Palestinian group's support, is "determined to force



Irina Grivina, a Soviet dissident, and her husband, Vladimir, right, and their children are greeted by Ed Nijpels, a Dutch politician, on arrival in The Netherlands Tuesday.

Soviet Proposes Mutual Halt on Improved Radar

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has offered to halt construction on a radar in central Siberia in return for the United States forgoing plans to modernize radars in Britain and Greenland, according to U.S. and Soviet officials.

The United States contends that the Soviet radar, at Abalakovo near Krasnoyarsk, is an early warning radar and violates the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. The Russians say the radar is for space tracking and is allowable under the treaty.

[The Reagan administration rejected the Soviet offer on Tuesday. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, called the Soviet proposal inequitable. Reuters reported from Washington.

"From the U.S. perspective such a tradeoff is inequitable," Mr. Kalb said of the offer, adding that the Soviet radar was a clear-cut violation of the ABM treaty because of its siting inland and its ability to detect and track ballistic missiles.

Some British and American intelligence experts, while not agreeing with the Soviet Union, have said that they are not convinced about the U.S. position.

Some U.S. officials interpreted the Soviet proposal, made about three weeks ago, as a move toward acknowledging that the Abalakovo radar is a violation of the 1972 treaty.

At the same time, these officials said, it is unacceptable to equate the Abalakovo radar with the upgrading of the radars at Fylingdales in Yorkshire and at Thule in Greenland, which they say is allowable.

As described by U.S. and Soviet officials, the offer was made at a special meeting in the Geneva arms negotiations by Yuri A. Kvitinsky, who heads the space-weapons team. Two other parallel arms discussions in Geneva are concerned with medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic, or long-range, weapons.

According to the sources, Mr. Kvitinsky said that if the Abalakovo radar was inconsistent with the ABM treaty, so were U.S. plans to upgrade Fylingdales and Thule. U.S. officials here said that the Fylingdales and Thule radars were

Botha Rejects Proposal For Outside Negotiators

JOHANNESBURG — President P. W. Botha has rejected a proposal from the Commonwealth nations to send a team of negotiators to South Africa to talk to his white minority government about racial strife, saying that only South Africans can solve the country's problems.

Speaking Monday at a National Party by-election campaign rally in the town of Vryburg, 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Johannesburg, Mr. Botha appealed to the people to stand together in "this time of difficulty, danger and crisis."

Five by-elections are scheduled around the country on Wednesday. Political analysts see the elections as a measure of feelings about Mr. Botha's policies to change some aspects of apartheid and to ease the South African government's economy.

Mr. Botha said that he rejected the 49-nation Commonwealth plan to send a "fact-finding" team to South Africa to try to persuade his government to open talks with the anti-apartheid African National Congress and other black leaders.

The proposal was adopted at the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas last week as a compromise after Britain refused to endorse stronger measures, including major sanctions. South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1961.

The president said that his government was always prepared to welcome visitors because it had "nothing to hide."

"But there are two things we cannot accept and these are prescription from abroad and proposals which are made as if we are not able to help ourselves," Mr. Botha said. "South Africans and South Africans alone will solve our problems and nobody else."

On Tuesday, assassins shot and killed a prominent supporter of the moderate black Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthezi, in a township near Durban. At least five more persons died, one killed by police in political violence. Security police in Cape Town arrested five prominent anti-apartheid activists.

Police said that a group of black men fire-bombed the home of Francis Dlamini, in KwaZulu, then fired shotguns at him as he fled the burning house. Mr. Dlamini, 37, died after he was hit several times in the chest.

He had served on the central committee of Chief Buthezi's Inkatha movement, which advocates dialogue rather than violence to overthrow the white minority government.

Police in Cape Town arrested Dr. Ivor Toms, who leads the End

Botha Rejects Proposal For Outside Negotiators

Conscription Campaign, a pacifist movement that advocates an end to the use of military force to fight blacks in South Africa's townships.

Dr. Toms, who last week ended a 21-day fast protesting the state of emergency declared July 21, was released last Tuesday.

Dr. Toms works at a clinic in the Crossroads settlement outside Cape Town. Doctors at the clinic said Monday that police fired on a group of children in a playground. Three boys were wounded, all of them under the age of eight.

Thatcher Defends Pretoria

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain declared Tuesday in Parliament that the South African government "has taken very considerable steps" toward ending apartheid and described economic sanctions as "ridiculous."

The Associated Press reported from London.

Opposition legislators attacked the Conservative Party leader, who had "blood on her hands," and had made Britain the lone international ally of the white-minority government in South Africa.

Visa for Sakharov's Wife Is Granted, Russian Says

By Roxanne Ervasi
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Soviet journalist appeared to confirm Tuesday reports that the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, would be allowed to travel to the West for medical care.

The West German newspaper Bild, quoting sources in Moscow, said Monday that Yelena G. Bonner had been told by Soviet authorities that she could "fly immediately to wherever she wants."

The journalist, Victor Louis, who in the past has provided accurate information to Western journalists, said the United States is a possible destination.

[Irina Grivina, a Soviet dissident, arrived with her family in the Netherlands on Tuesday after being allowed to leave the Soviet Union via Vienna on Monday. Reuters reported from Amsterdam.

[Mrs. Grivina, who spent more than two years in prison in the late 1970s for her activities in an underground Moscow group that monitored abuses in psychiatry, was invited to live in the Netherlands by



Yelena G. Bonner

Dutch politicians who took up her case. They also had repeatedly asked Soviet authorities to issue exit visas for her husband, Vladimir, and their two young daughters.

[Mrs. Grivina, 39, a computer programmer, was stripped of her citizenship earlier this month and told to leave the country before Nov. 1.]

Mrs. Bonner, 60, is believed to suffer from glaucoma, an eye ailment that threatens her vision. Surgery to correct the problem is not available in the Soviet Union. She has sought the right to receive treatment in the West.

Both she and her husband have heart conditions as well.

Mr. Sakharov, the Soviet Union's most prominent human rights advocate, was sent into internal exile in the closed city of Gorki in January 1980, and his wife was sent to join him in 1984. Their plight has become a major issue for Western governments and human rights groups.

The Soviet Union has dismissed Western inquiries about Mr. Sa-

Doe Proclaimed Victor In Disputed Liberia Poll

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MONROVIA, Liberia — Major General Samuel K. Doe, Liberia's military leader, was proclaimed the winner Tuesday of a presidential election that he is widely believed to have lost.

The announcement, made during a one-hour ceremony in a Monrovia conference center, was greeted by jubilant "armed" soldiers, who were by the Liberian Action Party, which independent observers here say won the Oct. 15 election.

The Liberian Action Party later issued a statement calling the announced election results "a mockery of the law and of the people of Liberia."

The streets of Monrovia, patrolled by soldiers on foot and in armored cars, were unusually empty and quiet on Tuesday. The Doe government had declared the day a holiday, and a morning headline in a government-owned newspaper named "No Subversion Allowed in the Streets."

General Doe, who seized power in a military coup in 1980, sat silently at the head of the conference hall where ebullient members of his government applauded election re-



Major General Samuel K. Doe, who seized power in 1980. He won 50.9 percent of the Liberian vote this month.

3 French Doctors Assert Treatment Inhibits AIDS

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — Three French doctors at the Laennec Hospital in Paris said Tuesday they have discovered a treatment that they believe prevents the progression of the virus known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

At a press conference, the doctors stressed that the treatment was not a cure, that it did not destroy the AIDS virus. Preliminary tests, however, indicated that the treatment appeared to prevent the virus from multiplying.

The doctors said that the treatment, which relies on cyclosporin-A, a well-known drug used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs, had produced what they termed spectacular results.

The doctors, Jean-Marie Andrieu, Philippe Even and Alain Venet, based their conclusions on tests performed within the past eight days on two patients at Laennec: a woman, 35, treated since Oct. 21, and a 38-year-old man, on the verge of death, treated since Oct. 23.

Four other patients at the hospital were also receiving the drug, the doctors said, but not for long enough to draw any specific conclusions.

France's minister of social welfare, Georgina Dufoix, said in a separate statement issued by her office Tuesday that the new treatment, presented "as an undeniable hope of progress" in efforts to discover a cure for the disease and to treat those who are affected.

"For the moment, the effectiveness of the treatment has not been definitely established," Mrs. Dufoix said, "but it has produced for the first time spectacular biological improvement and, therefore, seems to have given us some hope."

Other scientists searching for a cure for AIDS reserved comment on the Laennec experiments.

Caroline Chaine, a press spokeswoman for the Pasteur Institute in Paris, one of the pioneers of current research, called the treatment "an interesting approach," but declined further comment pending additional test results over a longer period involving larger numbers of patients.

"We cannot make any statement based on two cases over eight days," Mrs. Chaine said.

Dr. Jean-Paul Escande, an AIDS specialist at the hospital, said (Continued on Page 6, Col. 6)

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Carry-On Airplane Baggage: From Clothes to Corpses

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One passenger arrived with a Geiger counter on a long metal pole. A musician pushed a cello on wheels. A salesman toiled a computer. Virtually every traveler getting on and off planes at La Guardia Airport on a recent afternoon was carrying at least a garment bag and a suitcase, briefcase or shopping bag.

Air passengers eager to avoid waiting and fearful of lost or damaged baggage are stretching the concept of carry-on luggage to epic proportions, according to a government inspection and testimony to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Because of related safety concerns, the FAA is considering a new rule that would for the first time restrict the size of a carry-on bag to 20 inches by 16 inches by 9 inches (50 centimeters by 40 centimeters by 23 centimeters) and perhaps the number of items allowed each passenger.

A national air transportation inspection team that surveyed the situation last year for the Transportation Department estimated that 60 percent of all passengers carried two bags aboard and that an additional 15 percent carried three or more.

The Association of Flight Attendants cited cases in

Crew's Night Out in London Strands 300 Passengers

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Trans World Airlines flight to New York had to be canceled after the co-pilot and flight engineer were locked in a London restaurant overnight, the airline said Tuesday.

Airline officials said that more than 300 passengers booked Sunday on TWA Flight 703 had to be rebooked with other airlines after the cockpit crew failed to show up on time.

The two men were among the last customers

eating in an Indian restaurant in London late Saturday night. Just before leaving they decided to use the toilet. But when they returned to their seats, the lights were out and the front door was locked.

They hammered on the door and shouted through the letter box but no one came to their aid. Finally, they attracted the attention of a police officer and were let out at about 7 A.M.

They rule out a surfboard, Christmas tree, auto battery, stained-glass window, television set, statue, antique furniture, stuffed animal or 40 pounds of barbecue, all of which the Association of Flight Attendants says have been carried aboard at one time or another.

The inspection team further noted, "Through observations and reports during this study, garment bags have been found containing bicycles, typewriters, bowling balls, golf clubs and even an embalmed human body."

Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the FAA in Washington, said efforts to verify the story of the embalmed body had proved futile.

According to the flight attendants' group, which has been most vocal in demanding a crackdown, the airlines have been reluctant to enforce existing limitations for fear of driving passengers to a more permissive rival.

Many airlines have seemingly encouraged passengers to carry more aloft by greatly expanding the size of the overhead compartments.

New boarding procedures also work against close supervision of carry-on luggage. Many airlines, in an effort to streamline procedures, assign seats and give out boarding passes in advance, allowing passengers to go directly to the departure gates if they want.

The passengers have their own side of the story.

"If I can't carry it with me, I don't take it," said Pat M. Klein, who staggered off an Eastern Air Lines jet at La Guardia with a garment bag slung over one shoulder, a bag over the other and a portfolio in his hands.

"I said the time he would have outweighed us and on his back."

6 Nations Offer to Monitor Nuclear Test Ban by Superpowers

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Six nonaligned leaders, seeking to prod the superpowers into banning all testing of nuclear weapons, have offered to monitor a comprehensive ban on underground tests with seismic devices on their own soil and reportedly are willing to implant devices near nuclear test sites in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, along with senior officials from Argentina, Greece, Mexico and Tanzania, approved the plan at a meeting in New

York last Wednesday, according to sources familiar with their proposal. Arms control advocates have argued that ending all nuclear tests eventually could halt the arms race, since the superpowers would be reluctant to deploy weapons that they had been unable to test.

State Department officials said Monday night that the message from the six nonaligned leaders is being studied within the administration.

A statement containing a broad outline of the proposal was presented Thursday by Foreign Minister Balaram K. Bhagat of India to Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister,

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the sources said. The plan is believed to have been among the topics discussed by Mr. Gandhi with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in a meeting Saturday in Moscow.

The nonaligned leaders, in their latest appeal to the two superpowers, proposed a 12-month suspension of all testing of nuclear weapons.

In August, the Soviet Union announced a unilateral testing moratorium until Jan. 1.

The United States declined to join it, partly because of skepticism that such a prohibition could be verified. The United

States has held several underground nuclear tests since Moscow's announcement.

The most unusual feature of the new proposal is its emphasis on verification, and especially the offer by the non-aligned states to assume a direct role in the monitoring process.

The lack of a precise means for detecting and measuring underground nuclear tests has been a stumbling block for the United States in previous test-ban proposals because of concern about possible Soviet noncompliance.

The nonaligned leaders' statement was approved by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Palme, and by President Raúl Alfonsín of Ar-

gentina, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The proposal grew out of a "five-continent peace initiative" presented by leaders of the same countries in May 1984, a meeting of the leaders in New Delhi last January and scientific studies of nuclear test monitoring undertaken by U.S. seismic experts.

The statement presented to the U.S. and Soviet governments by the six non-aligned leaders conceded that the problems of verifying a 12-month suspension of nuclear tests are "difficult, but not insurmountable."

Argentine Court Is Asked to Lift Siege

Lawyers of 4 Accused of Subversion Petition Supreme Court

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Lawyers for at least four rightists accused of subversion have asked Argentina's highest court to invalidate the state of siege decreed by President Raúl Alfonsín.

The Supreme Court accepted petitions Monday on behalf of the men, who argued that the president's action was not justified by a recent series of bombings, tele-

phone threats and other comparatively minor acts of terrorism. "Even though there has been a series of cowardly attacks," lawyers for one of the suspects, army Major Jorge Granada, said in a petition, "this does not constitute an internal commotion" that enables the president to declare a state of siege.

The filing of the petitions followed a federal appeals court ruling earlier Monday that Mr. Alfonsín was within his rights in ordering

the arrests of 12 suspects for 60 days and in declaring the state of siege. The suspects were accused of involvement in a violent campaign to undermine the democratic government.

More than a dozen small bombings, most of them occurring in the early morning and causing no injuries, have been reported in the past five weeks. The government has attributed them to a coordinated campaign to spread fear and weaken confidence in the administration's ability to maintain order.

[Political analysts and lawyers told The New York Times that while in the longer term, the decision to impose a state of siege could damage Mr. Alfonsín's image as a champion of human rights and democracy, the government's failure to end the violence or press charges against specific terrorists could make it, and democracy, appear weak.]

Mr. Alfonsín first ordered the arrests Oct. 22. Two days later, a judge ruled the arrests were illegal because the president had not declared a state of siege. On Friday,



Raúl Alfonsín

Mr. Alfonsín declared the state of siege for 60 days and re-ordered the arrests.

The appeals ruling reversed the decision of two local judges who had freed Major Granada and six others, including four other army officers, over the weekend on grounds that the government had not presented proof of the allegations.

The suspects are closely linked with the rightist military regime that ruled from the March 1976 military coup until Mr. Alfonsín assumed office in December 1983.

Pro-Syria Forces Leave Battle Area in Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Pro-Syrian militiamen pulled out of Beirut's Green Line battlefield Tuesday in a good-will gesture hours after Syria released 32 Christian militiamen and Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria pledged to help Lebanon get back on its feet after a decade of civil war.

But as the 300 Arab Ba'ath Party militiamen pulled out of one section of the Green Line, fighting broke out a few blocks away between Muslim fundamentalist forces and Lebanese troops. The rival factions used rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns.

There was also sporadic fighting on the mountains east of Beirut between Lebanese army troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel and the Druze militiamen of Walid Jumblatt, military sources said.

"We decided to pull out our men from the confrontation lines as a sign of goodwill and to prove that we are prepared to facilitate efforts toward a solution of the Lebanese conflict," said Assem Kanso, lead-

er of the Lebanese branch of the pro-Syrian Arab Ba'ath Party. The withdrawing Ba'athist militiamen took with them dozens of 8-10 recoilless guns, light artillery, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and light and heavy machine guns.

Mr. Kanso said the withdrawal was a prelude to an eventual disarmament of all militias in Lebanon. He did not set a timetable, but said his faction was ready to hand over its weapons to the authorities.

Mr. Kanso warned "the opponents of the Damascus agreement" and gave them two weeks to fall into line.

"In 15 days there will be a cleanup of the opponents of the agreement, and this does not mean the Green Line, but other parts of Beirut too," he said.

"We have set an example by pulling out of the Green Line," Mr. Kanso said. "There may be some who do not want to follow the agreement like the Muslim fundamentalist forces. They are, however, not strong enough to say no for long. But if they do, we have an answer for that, too."

Mr. Khaddam, the architect of the accord, said Syria would continue its efforts until peace is restored. Details of the agreement have not been published.

"Syria will help the vast majority of Lebanese who want peace and national reconciliation," he said Monday. "It is encouraging to see that the negotiators are determined to achieve peace and end the state of war and thus close a painful chapter in the history of Lebanon."

Words Failing, Yugoslavs Drop Anthem Search

Agence France-Press

BELGRADE — A 40-year search for a new national anthem for Yugoslavia has failed. The government is expected to announce shortly that the old pan-Serbian anthem in use on official occasions will be formally adopted.

On Monday, the parliamentary commission responsible for a national anthem proposed adopting the Serbian anthem, written in 1834 by Sano Tomasevic, saying it was unable to choose from several thousand other suggestions.

Numerous attempts to find a new anthem in the past four decades have failed. The problem was understood to be the government's insistence that Yugoslavia's history, different ethnic groups, socialist system and nonaligned policy be mentioned within the first 52 syllables.

Zhao Visiting South America

Agence France-Press

BOGOTA — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China met Monday with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia shortly after arriving for a three-day visit. It is the first stage of a South American tour which will later take Mr. Zhao to Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela.

WORLD BRIEFS

Craxi Cabinet May Be Resurrected

ROME (AP) — Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader and prime minister-designate was reported Tuesday to have won basic agreement to resurrect his five-party cabinet that had collapsed over the Achille Lauro hijacking. Mr. Craxi held two rounds of separate talks with heads of his coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. He then met for four hours Tuesday night with the party leaders. Afterward, Mr. Craxi said the five parties would continue their consultations Wednesday.

The centrist coalition, Italy's 44th since World War II, fell Oct. 17 over a dispute regarding the release of Mohammed Abbas, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization who has been accused of masterminding the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner.

Colombia Missionaries May Be Freed

BOGOTA (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas have agreed to free three U.S. Protestant missionaries who were kidnapped 24 days ago in Colombia's eastern jungles and to turn them over to a government peace commission, a commission source said Tuesday.

The source said the kidnappers are members of the First Front of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces. Three members of the commission were delegated to travel to the jungle to receive the missionaries. The source said the commission knows the location of the missionaries, a woman and two men, but he would not reveal it. The commission was established to oversee a cease-fire truce signed with four rebel groups.

Time-Out Is Called in Chess Match

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Gary Kasparov called Tuesday for a time-out in the world chess championships, postponing until Thursday the 21st game of the rematch with the champion, Anatoli Karpov, Tass reported. Mr. Kasparov, the challenger, leads the 24-game series by 11-9. He needs only 14 points from the remaining four games to become, at the age of 22, the youngest world champion.

Mr. Kasparov has now used his three permitted time-outs. Mr. Karpov has one more.

India Arrests Businessman for Spying

NEW DELHI (AP) — A businessman based in New Delhi has been arrested on charges of spying and selling official documents to foreign countries, an Indian government spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that Rama Swamy, a representative of Far East Trade Service, was arrested late Monday night and charged with selling military information to Taiwan, Israel, West Germany and other countries, according to the United Nations of India.

Authorities uncovered a spy ring in January this year involving another New Delhi-based businessman who allegedly sold classified documents to intelligence officials of the Soviet Union, France, East Germany and Poland.

Silva Is Asked to Form Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON (Reuters) — Amílcar Cavaco Silva, leader of the Social Democrats, accepted an invitation Tuesday from President António Ramalho Eanes to form Portugal's 16th government since the 1974 revolution.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 46, was named prime minister-designate after his party's victory over the Socialist Party of the outgoing prime minister, Mário Soares, in the Oct. 6 election. The two parties had been coalition partners in the previous government.

The Social Democrats hold only 88 of the 250 seats in parliament, and a minority government would face a precarious future, political spokesmen said.

António Ramalho Eanes

Juror Seeking Monroe Inquiry Ousted

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Sam Cordova, the foreman of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, was removed from his position as he was holding a press conference calling for a special prosecutor to investigate the 1962 death of Marilyn Monroe.

Authorities said Monday that the decision to replace Mr. Cordova was not directly related to his action. Her death was officially ruled a suicide. District Attorney Ira Reiner said that Mr. Cordova had earlier been given the choice of resigning or being replaced as of Monday morning because grand jury members had complained that he was repeatedly making unauthorized statements on their behalf.

For the Record

Two Sikhs shot and killed a prominent Hindu, Yash Pal, a member of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and escaped on the victim's motor scooter Tuesday, police in Amritsar said. (AP)

China and West Germany signed a memorandum Tuesday in Beijing to establish long-term cooperation in electronics, machine tools and electrical products that will include major transfers of technology. (AP)

Indonesia selected a 32-year-old woman, Pratiwi Sudarsono, to fly into orbit next year aboard the space shuttle Columbia and become Southeast Asia's first astronaut, the government in Jakarta said Tuesday. (UPI)

Pope John Paul II will make his third visit to France in September next year, Bishop Jean Vilnet, the head of the French Bishops Conference said Tuesday in Lourdes. He said the pope would visit Lyon, Annecy and the three-day trip. (AP)

Lech Wałęsa is to appear before a state prosecutor next week on charges of slander for allegedly giving false turnout figures for Poland's national elections, an aide to the former Solidarity leader said Tuesday. (AP)

An aftershock in Mexico City from last month's earthquake, measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale, rumbled through Mexico City for 25 seconds on Tuesday. At least 10 persons were treated for minor injuries, most of which were said to have resulted from panic. (AP)

Correction

A New York Times dispatch in weekend editions on the United Nations 40th anniversary misstated the U.S. position on resolutions on the Middle East. The United States opposes references to Palestinian "self-determination."

U.S. Man to Get 6-Organ Transplant

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — An operation to replace six abdominal organs simultaneously has won approval from a University of Pittsburgh panel and will be performed on an Indian man as soon as a suitable donor is found, officials say.

The operation is to replace Herbert G. Seal's liver, stomach, large and small intestines, pancreas and spleen.

It is believed that surgeons have never simultaneously transplanted so many organs in approved surgery, according to a spokeswoman at Presbyterian-University Hospital of Pittsburgh, an affiliate of the university. A spokesman at the hos-

pital said that Mr. Seal, 36, of Pekin, Indiana, needs an intestine and liver transplant, but that research shows it is "surgically easier" to replace all six organs at once.

The donor organs must come from one person of comparable size and blood type, according to hospital officials. They said it was difficult to assess when the operation would take place.

The hospital spokesman said most of Mr. Seal's intestines were removed four years ago because of complications from ulcerative colitis, and daily intravenous feeding has since caused his liver to deteriorate.

Dr. Thomas Stazul, a pioneer in liver, kidney, pancreas and heart-liver transplants, had submitted the request to perform the operation. He attempted it two years ago in

2 Get Human Hearts

Two Pennsylvania men kept alive with mechanical hearts received transplanted human hearts and doctors said both were in critical condition Tuesday, The Associated Press reported.

In Hershey, Pennsylvania, Anthony Mancini, the first recipient of an artificial heart developed at Pennsylvania State University, received on Monday the heart of a 155-pound (70-kilogram) woman who had died in West Virginia.

Across the state in Pittsburgh, a 47-year-old mechanical heart recipient, Thomas J. Guidosh, 47, also received a human heart on Monday.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



UNITED NATIONS

CALL FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FROM ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS

The United Nations is seeking expressions of interest from Architects/Engineers in connection with the first phase (Conceptual Design) of the proposed construction of a conference facility at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The project involves construction of a 50,000 square meter, expression of interest is invited from qualified firms which are able to provide integrated architectural and engineering services for the project. It should be noted that the United Nations intends to retain an independent Quantity Surveyor. Expressions of interest should be sent to the United Nations, P.O. Box 2200, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The deadline for submission of expressions of interest is 12.00 noon, Monday 2 December 1985 at which time the selection process will begin. The selection process will be based on the following criteria: 1. Technical competence and experience in the design and construction of buildings in Africa, either as principal or associated architect. 2. Financial soundness and ability to undertake the project. 3. Prior architectural/engineering experience in building projects of the United Nations and/or experience in the design and construction of buildings in Africa, either as principal or associated architect. 4. Summary of services of key personnel, with information on the responsibilities of each in the recent past, especially those listed under items 2 and 3 above. 5. Additional relevant information, such as detailed financial statements, list of current projects, etc. Subsequently additional information and submissions will be requested of short-listed firms. Neither the invitation nor any subsequent short-listing of firms, constitutes a contractual engagement on the part of the United Nations and the United Nations shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any offer resulting from this invitation and reserves the right to negotiate an offer or contract with any firm or firms it deems competent to undertake the project. Expressions of interest, four copies in English, must be received by the United Nations not later than 12.00 noon, Monday 2 December 1985 at which time the selection process will begin. They should be marked "Architect/Engineers, Addis Ababa Construction Project" on the outside of the envelope and should be addressed to: Chief, Purchase and Transportation Service, Office of General Services, Room 52149, Secretariat Building, United Nations, New York 10017, U.S.A. Chief, Division of Administration, Economic Commission for Africa, Room 561, P.O. Box 300, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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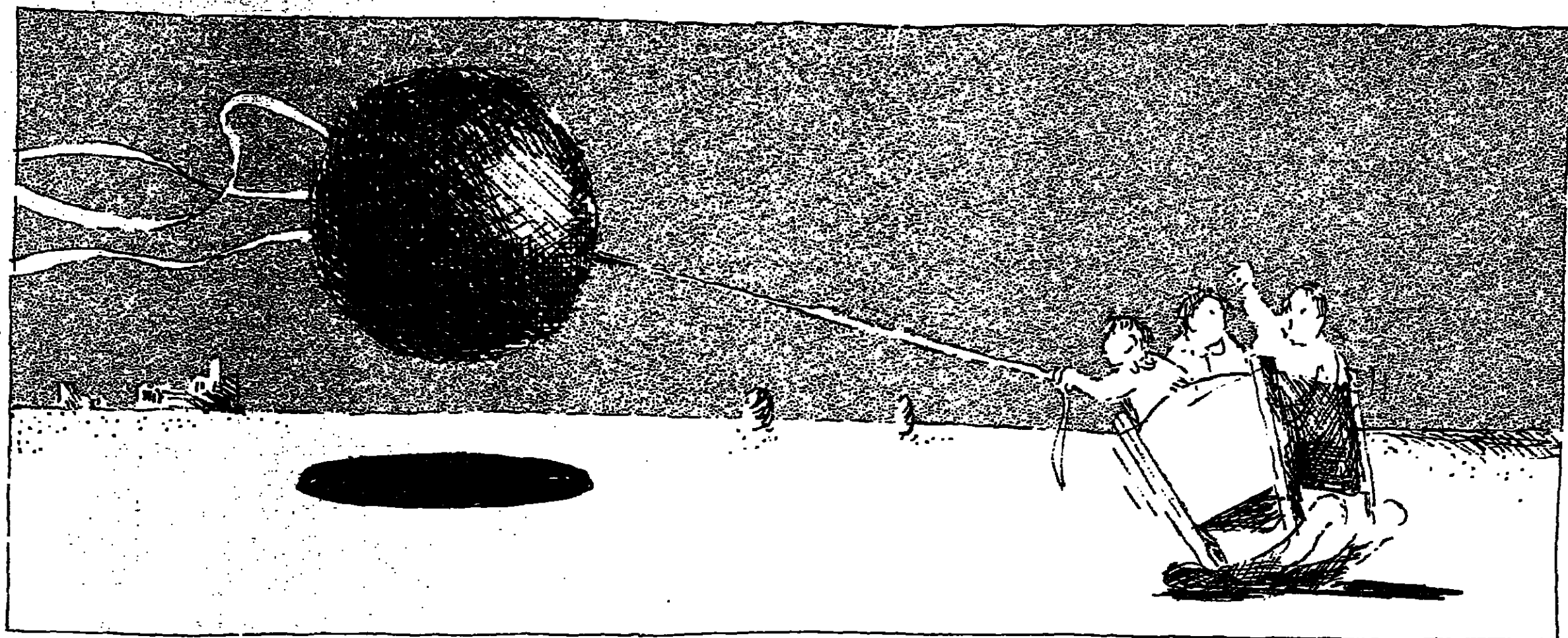
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New Assertiveness of Maoris Disturbs New Zealand's Whites

By Serh Mydans
New York Times Service

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The angry words are still echoing around New Zealand's surprised and hurt white majority, a people that has prided itself on its policies of racial equality toward the indigenous Polynesian minority, the Maori.

"The *pakeha*," said Atareta Poananga, a young Maori activist, referring to the white majority, "are ruffians, the floissam and jetsam of British culture."

They must hand leadership of the country back to the 12-percent Maori minority, she said, or "go back where they came from."

Her challenge, made recently at a conference on colonial heritage, has raised the emerging debate here on the role of the Maori people to a new pitch. It has drawn remarkably broad support even from conservative Maori professionals who have assimilated into New Zealand culture, while arousing a bitter defense from white New Zealanders.

"I object strongly to being called ruffian," L. Nelson wrote to The Evening Herald. "I have no affinity whatever with Britain, where my ancestors came from, and strongly resent being told by Ms. Poananga where to go."

Other letter-writers have expressed the suddenly popular theory — strenuously denied by Maori scholars — that the Maori (the word rhymes with downy) themselves were interlopers 900 years ago, having massacred the earlier Moriori inhabitants.

Peter Tapsell, a Maori who is New Zealand's internal affairs minister, said Miss Poananga had voiced a truth known by many silently resentful Maori people.

Miss Poananga said, "New Zealand Europeans, and I am not saying this in a bitter way, are peasants. That is how it is. What we have here is aristocratic Maoris and peasant Europeans. Really, that's the problem."

Asked about her statements, even Miss Poananga agreed that there was no likelihood of a Maori takeover in the short term. She looked to the future, pointing out that if current population trends continue the Maori will make up one-third of New Zealand's population, now 3.2 million, by the end of the century.

The sharp rise in polemics is the latest development in what Sidney Moko Mead, professor of Maori studies at Victoria University, calls a "Maori push" — an assertion of cultural identity and a demand for a broad range of rights that is taking place today.

The push seems to be affecting just about every sector of life. Maori activists are demanding changes in the schools to include a greater reflection of their history and culture. Maori students now, they say, must "think like a *pakeha*," or white person, to succeed.

Despite a number of success stories and considerable integration, Maori unemployment of about 14 percent is four times that of whites. The percentage of Maori students who pass their high-school diploma examinations is less than half that of white students.

In one of the most disturbing indicators, 361 of every 100,000 Maori people are in jail — a rate more than seven times the national average.

The New Zealand Maori Council, a government group, is demanding a share of government fishing levies, arguing that fishing grounds were traditionally under tribal management.

A rising ethnic consciousness is also leading to demands for more control over Maori arts, history and archeology, which activists say have been presented by white scholars as exotic and foreign, rather than as part of a living culture.

Recent publications about the Maori by non-Maori writers have been hostilely received by activist groups. Even the Maori tribesmen

who perform dances and rituals for tourists have begun demanding more of the profits.

The same people are criticizing the quality of such "Maori" souvenirs as tea towels, wax figurines, and cushion covers, all mass-produced by the *pakeha*.

One of the most dramatic developments is a demand by activist groups for the return of some of their lands, which they claim under the 1840 treaty of Waitangi signed by the British.

In September, the Anglican Church agreed to return to two subtribes an 80-acre (32-hectare) plot it had leased for 22 blankets, one gold sovereign, 12 axes, 16 adzes, 14 shirts, 14 cotton trousers, 14 pounds (about 6 kilograms) of soap, 10 New Testaments, 13 pairs of scissors, six spades, 17 mirrors, 20 razors, six handkerchiefs and 55 pounds of tobacco.

The treaty of Waitangi, the basis for a century and a half of relatively amicable race relations here, offered the Maori a "partnership" with the British. The native tribesmen were promised the same rights and privileges as the British people, and in the years since, New Zealand has seen a minimum of discrimination and a relatively open door to Maori success in white society.

But today's activists assert they do not want white society, which

they say has disappointed them. They say they have given up some of their cultural values but have not found success among European New Zealanders.

The measure of equality offered by New Zealand, Miss Poananga said in an interview, has come at the price of a cultural assimilation that she said is a form of racism.

While 80 percent of Maori schoolchildren were able to speak their native language in 1923, fewer than 5 percent can today.

"We are forced to live as *pakehas*," she said, "brown skins with white faces."

Dr. Mead described the disillusionment of the Maori people for whom the promise of the treaty of Waitangi is felt to have faded.

"We've been colonized for 150 years, and we believed you, *pakehas*, when you said, give up your culture and you'll have the good life. But then we woke up and found that's not true."



President Marcos jogging Tuesday in Manila.

Reagan Envoy Says Marcos Seems Healthy, Despite Reports He Is Ill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, who visited the Philippines in mid-October as President Ronald Reagan's personal emissary, says President Ferdinand E. Marcos appears healthy, despite reports that the Filipino leader is terminally ill.

Mr. Laxalt said Monday that Mr. Marcos acknowledged having "some old war wounds and residual problems from it, but he was getting along just fine."

"I came in there fully prepared to see someone who was near death and he was anything but," Mr. Laxalt said.

In Manila, government television showed Mr. Marcos jogging and playing golf Tuesday. Later, breathing heavily and speaking with effort, Mr. Marcos was shown being interviewed by a government reporter.

Ethiopians Took Over Aid Trucks for Resettlement

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Local Ethiopian authorities commandeered trucks from a British volunteer relief agency for a resettlement operation that apparently caused thousands of famine victims to flee their camp, United Nations officials report.

Pavvo Pitkanen, a UN official who inspected the camp at Korem, said Monday that two trucks of the Save the Children Fund were among five used Friday to take about 600 people from the Korem camp to a transit facility in the town of Dese. They were to be resettled in southwestern Ethiopia.

Relief officials said rumors of the impending resettlement prompted most of Korem's more than 20,000 residents to flee to the surrounding mountains late Thursday and early Friday.

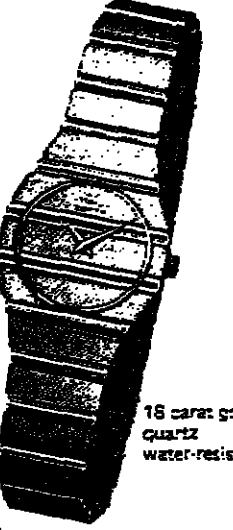
About half were back by Sunday, and relief officials predicted that most of the others would return in the next few days to the camp, which is 250 miles (400 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa in the Wollo region. Local officials previously forced residents of relief camps in northern Ethiopia to return to their home areas.

Desmond Taylor, acting head of the UN Emergency Operations Office in Addis Ababa, said local Ethiopian officials who carried out the resettlement operation at Korem had not received authorization from Save the Children to use its trucks. He said the matter was being discussed "on a local level."

Save the Children's field director in Ethiopia, David Alexander, visited Korem on Sunday but could not be reached for comment.

An official of another relief agency, who did not want to be identified, said two Save the Children employees were asked to drive the trucks and were detained briefly because they refused.

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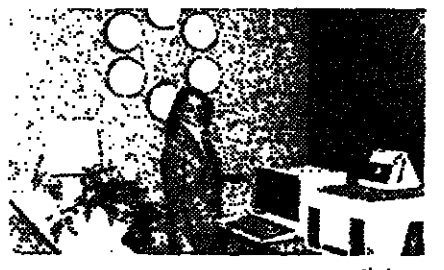
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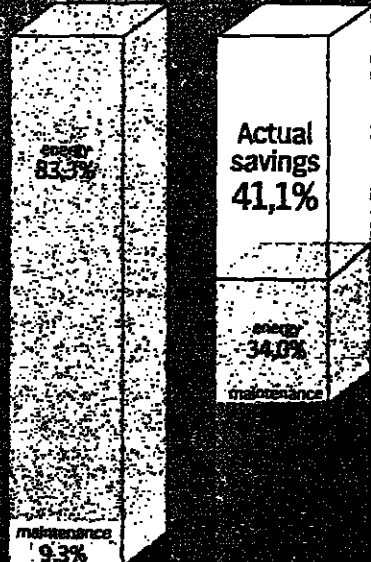
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New Military Government in Uganda Seems Unable to End the Atrocities

United Press International
NAIROBI — Despite a military coup in July, Uganda has not been able to end its reputation as the killing fields of Africa.

International relief agencies, diplomats and the ruling Military Council have reported atrocities nearly every day for the past several weeks, including murder, rape, torture and kidnapping.

The violence usually is carried out by bands of soldiers in the Ugandan Army, according to the sources.

Villagers disappear and human skeletons, often with the skulls showing signs of bludgeoning, have been found in many places throughout Uganda, sometimes in mass graves.

"The uncovering of skeletons over the past few months tends to substantiate reports that there was a fairly high level of killings in Uganda under Obote," said a Western diplomat based in the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

President Milton Obote was overthrown in a military coup July 27 by Lieutenant General Tito Okello, 71, now the country's leader. Mr. Obote is in exile in Zambia.

"The big difference now," the diplomat said, "is that the government is much more candid in dealing with reports of atrocities and has made efforts to detain soldiers in some cases."

Once described by Winston Churchill as "the pearl of Africa," Uganda today is shattered after years of anarchy, rooted in tribal, religious and political differences. Several rebel groups are involved, but except for the main National Resistance Army, the others are represented in General Okello's ruling Military Council.

The main war zone is in the stronghold of the National Resistance Army, an area northwest of Kampala called the Lowero Triangle.

In mid-October Jasper Mortimer, a correspondent of the London-based monthly New Africa, described how he first came across eight skeletons on a tour of Lowero with guerrillas. "Of these eight, four were lying in a clearing. Their wrists were bound behind their backs and their skulls were cracked open. They had been bludgeoned to death, said the NRA, with hammers or stones."

"There was something systematic about this killing field. The skeletons were spread over at least half a mile and were in various stages of decay," he reported.

"How many 'suspected guerrillas' had died at this spot 50 miles north of Kampala," Mr. Mortimer reported, "one could only guess. In an hour of tramping through forest and swamp, I counted 82 skulls, but my search was random, and no doubt the vegetation hid many skeletons."

Not long after the coup, the Uganda Star reported that more than 1,000 skeletons were unearthed at Mpigi, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) southwest of Kampala. Outside the capital 30 more were found behind an army base.

Amnesty International, the human rights monitoring group based in London, reported in June that the most common forms of torture included "crushing or pulling testicles of men" and raping women.

In August last year, U.S. officials reported that killings of civilians under Mr. Obote were worse than during Idi Amin's regime. There were reports that up to 200,000 people had been killed since 1981.

■ **No Cease-Fire Reached**
Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan rebel leader, said Tuesday night that the government and rebel troops have failed to reach a cease-fire agreement despite a guerrilla offer to stop fighting while peace talks take place in Nairobi. Reuters reported from Nairobi.



RIDING IT OUT — A Delacroix, Louisiana, resident waited out the flood caused by a late-season hurricane, but three persons were killed and nine were missing as the storm, designated Juan, lost strength Tuesday.

Romanian Winter: Scarcity, Discontent Since '82, Foreign Debt Drive Has Been People's Burden

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — The first chestnuts have fallen from the trees in Europe's greenest capital, nights have become nippy and Romanians' thoughts are turning fearfully to winter.

Last winter lingers in memories as the worst time this country has experienced since World War II. To this day, Romanians talk about the record cold, aggravated by a critical shortage of fuel.

Men, women and children returned from cold and dimly lighted places of work or study to unheated homes, where they were told to light no more than one room, with a single bulb of low wattage.

Wintry road conditions together with the extreme fuel shortage made the supplies of food and other necessities even scarcer than usual in this country of great agricultural riches and chronic food lines. That winter has taken on a heroic quality in the memories even of diplomatic families, whose lives, though lightened by privileges, shared some of the deprivations.

In anticipation of another season of shortages, President Nicolae Ceausescu recently put electric power stations under military command and dismissed for "great shortcomings" the deputy prime minister in charge of the energy sector and the ministers for electric power and mining.

But the only thing that might

make things better in the coming season, in the general view, is a less severe winter. Nothing else promises to improve. The drastic shortages that tormented Romanians through last winter continue, and Mr. Ceausescu has, if anything, in recent days stepped up the calls for his people to work harder, produce more and export rather than consume.

Since 1982 Mr. Ceausescu has engaged his country in a "crash" campaign to pay off its foreign debt, which then stood at a peak that Romanian officials place at \$12 billion and foreigners put as high as \$14 billion. By the end of last year it was down to \$7.5 billion; a senior official of the Foreign Trade Ministry said it now stood at \$6 billion. In many embassies in Bucharest, Mr. Ceausescu's single-minded determination to make Romania free of debt and refuse new credits is termed an obsession.

The ordinary Romanian pays a heavy price for this. Street lighting is so sparse that wartime memories are evoked by viewing the city from a high building.

Even in summer, when fruit and vegetables are plentiful even for the Romanian consumer — exports allow some enjoy priority — lines at food stores begin early in the morning and resume at peak hours at midday and the end of the workday.

Meat has largely disappeared from the Romanian table; a visitor saw nothing but empty butcher stores in 10 days of assiduous walking about the city. Sugar, flour and cooking oil are rationed and in some areas of the countryside bread is also rationed.

Car owners are allotted a tankful of gasoline a month. In enterprises that do not meet their export or raw material extraction quotas, management and all personnel will be docked up to half their monthly pay. The same penalties will be imposed on the minister and aides responsible for the enterprise and the deputy prime minister under whose authority the ministry falls.

But no signs of stirring are evident in a country in which, rightly or not, many of its people believe that a greater proportion of citizens work for the secret police than in any other Communist nation. In no other Communist capital are uniformed police and security forces, patrolling the main streets with automatic rifles, more evident.

Protestant denominations, particularly Baptists and Pentecostals, have been enjoying considerable increases in followers in the last decade, with each group now believed to have more than 200,000 members. But the government continues to restrict religious freedom.

In September, during an 11-day preaching tour by the Reverend Billy Graham, the American evangelist, uniformed policemen and secret police officers turned back overflow crowds who had sought to listen to Mr. Graham's sermons over loudspeakers outside churches at provincial stops.

■ **Possible Pre-Summit Gesture**
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The fate of Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Mrs. Bonner, has been a major international issue, with their freedom demanded by many groups in Western countries. President Reagan approvingly quoted Mr. Sakharov in a speech to the United Nations last week, and U.S. officials have regularly raised their concern about the Sakharovs in meetings with Soviet officials.

State Department officials said that if Mrs. Bonner was allowed to leave for treatment, they would regard this as a gesture by Mr. Gorbachev in advance of a meeting in

evidence should not be exploited to cast into doubt the worth of pursuing future arms-control accords.

The mood of allied consensus was also enhanced by a general wish to project a firm display of alliance solidarity in the weeks before President Ronald Reagan has eight hours of meetings in Geneva with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Nov. 19 and 20.

Mr. Weinberger illustrated his arguments Tuesday with recent satellite photographs that portrayed three installations where the Soviet Union has sited the mobile SS-20 missile. The U.S. says the SS-20 deployment breaks a SALT-2 treaty provision allowing the introduction of only one new strategic missile, which the Soviet Union claimed would be the SS-24.

Moscow contends that the SS-25 is merely an upgraded version of the SS-13. But the photographs displayed by Mr. Weinberger, according to defense ministers who attended Tuesday, indicated that the SS-25 is radically different.

Mr. Weinberger said the Soviet Union also continues to thwart American efforts to monitor their missile program developments through the encryption of test signals, considered to be another violation of SALT-2.

The presentation included a scale model of the phased-array radar system near Krasnoyarsk that some Reagan administration officials believe could become an integral part of a nationwide missile defense system, in violation of the ABM treaty.

"What we were shown convinces me that the treaty violations are not to be disputed," said Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister, but he added that neither the United States nor the alliance should draw the conclusion that arms control agreements should be aborted because of the Soviet misbehavior.

■ **Discussions on SDI**
James M. Markham of The New York Times reported earlier from Brussels.

Mr. Weinberger and his British counterpart, Michael Heseltine, Tuesday failed to reach agreement on terms that would permit Britain to participate in the Reagan administration's research program for a space-based missile defense system.

At a one-hour meeting at a gathering of NATO defense ministers here, the two did agree to assign teams of experts to address Tuesday night the sensitive issue of technology sharing, according to officials in both delegations. Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Heseltine will address a news conference Wednesday.

The core issue separating both sides is Britain's demand for a guaranteed \$1.5-billion share in what the administration has projected as a \$26-billion research undertaking in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

In negotiations over the past months, Pentagon officials have told the British that Congress would balk at such a move.

Visa for Sakharov's Wife Is Granted, Russian Says

(Continued from Page 1)

ner's destination might be, Mr. Louis said. "She has been in Italy before, and now she has relatives in the States, so it is up to her. Maybe she will want medical care in the United States."

He said that Mrs. Bonner's daughter, Tatiana Yankelovich, who lives in Newton, Massachusetts, probably would receive information about her mother soon.

After the Bild report, Mrs. Yankelovich said: "It's a likely possibility, but still this report is not enough to make us completely certain that this is true."

She added: "If this report is true it would make sense that the Soviet government, particularly Mr. Gorbachev, is preparing for the summit."

She was referring to next month's meeting in Geneva between Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and President Ronald Reagan.

Bild said Mrs. Bonner would be allowed to spend two to three months in the West and then return to her husband.

Soviet officials refused comment Tuesday. Mrs. Bonner has been allowed to travel abroad previously for medical treatment. She went to Italy in 1975, 1977 and 1979.

In April 1984 she delivered a letter to U.S. diplomats in Moscow asking for political asylum in the U.S. Embassy. She then was reported arrested and sent into internal exile in Gorki, 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow.

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State Department officials said that if Mrs. Bonner was allowed to leave for treatment, they would regard this as a gesture by Mr. Gorbachev in advance of a meeting in

Moscow with Secretary of State George P. Shultz next week and with President Reagan in Geneva, next month.

Mr. Sakharov, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent nuclear physicists, has called for more democracy in Soviet life and has espoused the cause of imprisoned dissidents.

Soviet Offers Radar Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

violates the treaty and should be dismantled. The Soviet Union counters that the treaty permits space-tracking radars anywhere, that the Abalakovo radar is solely for that purpose, and that its antennas are not angled low enough to track incoming missiles.

The United States says the radar has the potential to become the hub of a land-based missile defense system if the Soviet Union decided to break the treaty. The United States' own space-based missile defense program ultimately envisions a land-based defense that could destroy missiles on takeoff, in space and during re-entry.

A Pentagon spokesman said Monday that the modernization of the Thule radar would be completed in the next year or two, and that upgrading of the Fylingdales radar had not yet begun.

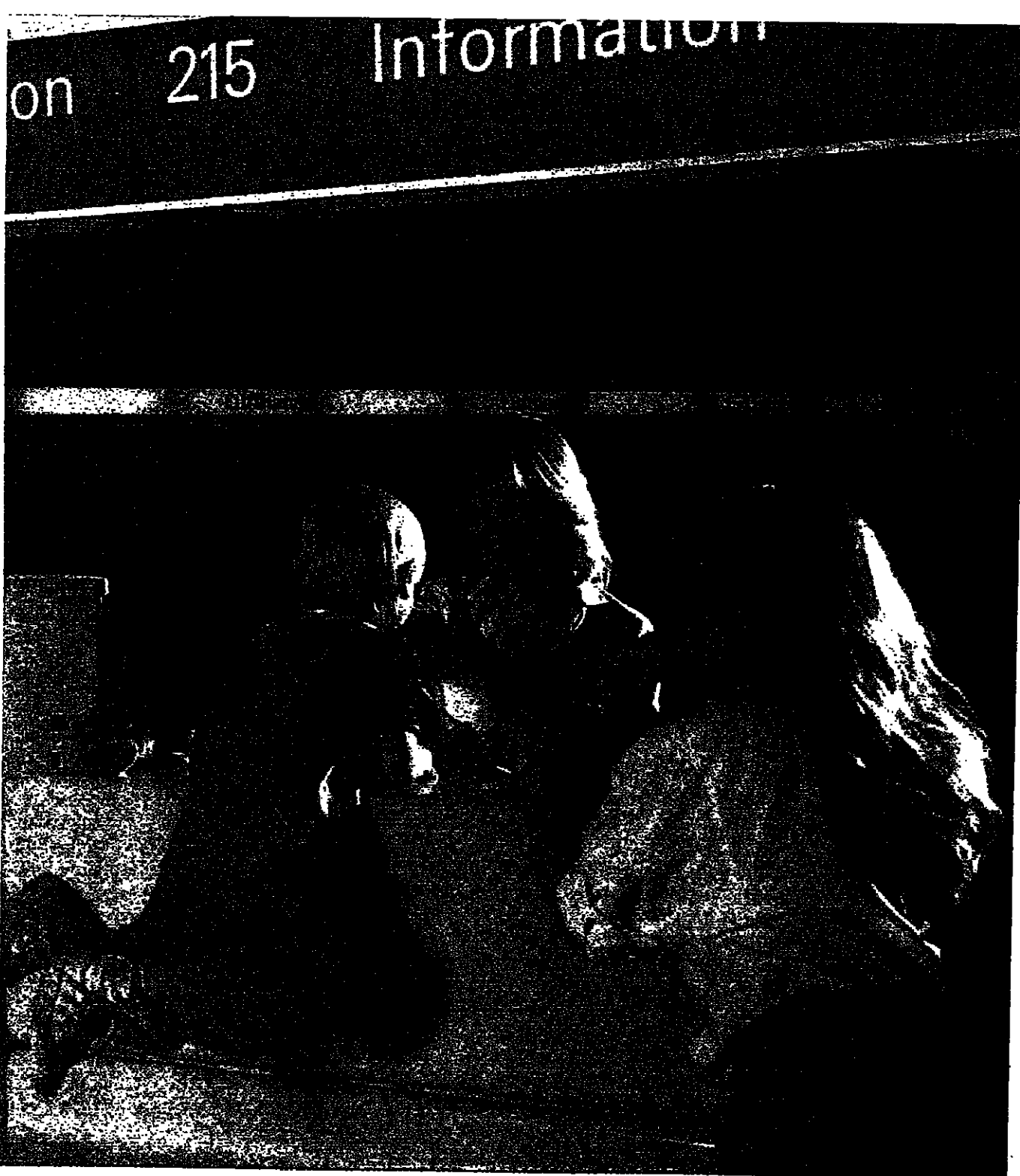
The United States uses Thule under a 1951 accord with Denmark, which is responsible for Greenland's defense. The accord grants the United States naval and air bases in Greenland as part of the Atlantic alliance.

Two U.S. officials said the Fylingdales reconstruction was being held up because of British concerns that it might be a treaty violation. A Pentagon official contended that the delay was a British ploy to gain a greater share of construction contracts.

The radars at Thule, Fylingdales and Clear Air Force Station in Alaska are the mainstays of the U.S. early warning system against missiles.

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French Doctors Say Treatment Inhibits AIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

specialist who is head of the dermatology section of Tanier Hospital in Paris, refused to comment on the treatment's effectiveness until further data is gathered. "I know this team and they are serious people," Dr. Escande said. "But the announcement seems a little premature."

Moreover, Dr. Escande said, cyclosporin was suspected of possibly causing cancer when administered on a long-term basis. "They had better be absolutely sure of their coup," he added.

A spokesman for the Paris office of Sandoz Laboratories, which markets the drug, said that the company was not aware of the discovery. "This is a new line of research," the spokesman said.

AIDS, which paralyzes the body's immune system and permits other diseases to infect the body, has already killed more than 6,000 Americans and has become a major cause of death among young Americans.

Nearly 400 cases have been reported in France.

The doctors acknowledged that they had departed from the traditional method by which medical discoveries are announced — through publication in scientific journals.

Dr. Even, chief of the hospital's respiratory disease section, said

they had done so to assure wide and immediate publication of their discovery so that other hospitals could begin to treat affected patients.

"This is the first case with a positive result obtained in the treatment of AIDS," said Dr. Andrieu. Specifically, he noted that the 38-year-old male patient was near death when he began receiving the drug.

"Without this treatment, the patient would probably be dead today," Dr. Andrieu said.

The condition of the other patient, a female who was suffering from the early phase of the disease, had improved, he said.

According to the doctors, the treatment is similar in theory to using insulin to treat diabetes. Insulin maintains sugar levels in the body but does not cure the disease.

Cyclosporin-A, manufactured in Switzerland, is a paradoxical treatment, the doctors said, in that it is supposed to immunostimulate — build up the body's immune system.

Immunostimulation is being pursued by most other researchers. The drug temporarily prevents freezing the development of white blood cells affected by the virus.

This enables other so-called T-4 lymphocyte cells of the body's immune system to reproduce. Dr.

Venet said that the drug acts specifically on the T-4 cells to deactivate them, thereby preventing the AIDS virus from using the cell mechanisms to reproduce.

Although the T-4 cells do not act to protect the human body when the patient was being treated with the drug, Dr. Even said, the immunity system could be built up and developed to be reactivated if the patient develops one of the so-called "opportunistic" infections that often prove fatal to AIDS victims.

"It's better to have a reserve army than no army at all," Dr. Andrieu said.

The doctors stressed that their conclusion that the treatment halted the multiplication of the cells was a "deduction," because although they could count the number of T-cells in the body, scientists have not been able to measure directly the presence of the virus.

The more severely stricken patient was given cyclosporin orally. Within two days, he showed a sharp increase in the number of T-4 cells, which rose from none at all before the treatment to 350 on Tuesday, the doctors said.

The female patient, who was suffering from swollen lymph glands, a major symptom of the early stages of AIDS, also reported a dramatically increased T-4 cell count and reduced glandular swelling after eight days of treatment.

ARTS / LEISURE

مكتبة من الكتب

'Romeo' By Delius Is Revived

By Andrew Clark

DUSSELDORF — Always one of the more innovative and adventurous of the major German opera companies, the Deutsche Oper am Rhein has chosen this season to add to its repertoire three half-forgotten works from the early part of this century. The first of these to appear at the company's Düsseldorf house is "Romeo and Julia auf dem Dorfe" ("A Village Romeo and Juliet") by Frederick Delius. Later in the season, both Duisburg and Düsseldorf will have the chance to see "Festspiel" by the Swiss composer Othmar Schoeck, and "Ondine" by Leo Janáček.

Delius never fitted any conventional pattern, either in the way he lived or composed. Born in 1862 in Bradford, England, into an immigrant family of German wool merchants, he spent several carefree years as a young man in Florida, studied music in Leipzig and Paris, was a regular visitor to Scandinavia, and then lived comparatively peacefully at Grez-sur-Loing near Fontainebleau. Increasing paralysis and blindness curtailed his activity, and after dictating a final group of compositions to a devoted amanuensis, Eric Feiby, he died in 1934.

The spread of Delius's reputation is often attributed to Sir Thomas Beecham, who championed the composer for most of his lifetime. After the Berlin premiere of "A Village Romeo and Juliet" in 1907, it was Beecham who organized the only three productions to be given in the following 50 years, all in England, and who made the recording by which subsequent performances have tended to be judged. The U.S. premiere was in Washington in 1972, quickly followed by performances at the New York City Opera and San Diego, and now German-language theaters seem interested.

In the German-language tale by the Swiss author Gottfried Keller, the two children, Sali and Vrenche, are separated by family strife over a piece of disputed waste land, and haunted by a mysterious Dark Fiddler, who is the rightful owner of the property. Reunited in adolescence as lovers, the pair share a day of happiness before drifting down river in a boat that gently sinks. The opera is divided into six scenes, linked by intermezzi that give it the character of a long symphonic poem. The most famous of these connecting passages is the "Walk to the Paradise Garden."

With two excellent productions at Zurich and Darmstadt still fresh in the memory, the new staging by the Deutsche Oper am Rhein faces stiff competition and leaves an impression of unfulfilled potential. Rudolf Burd's decor for the first four scenes, with a pointed backdrop of dry up-land hills, was rudimentary, and the lovers' wedding dream was earthbound, and there was too much standard operatic posturing. There was also some unnecessary amplification of voices, and the producer, Bohmler Herischke, watered down the contrast of the first two scenes by making do from the start with the two adult principals for Sali and Vrenche, instead of the two younger voices that Delius calls for.

But the last two scenes, especially the flickering withdrawal of the fairground and the mirage of blue-gray moonlight at the Paradise Garden, were theatrical impressionism at its most captivating. The music was well-chosen. As in Zurich, Vrenche was sung by Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, an attractive soprano with the right physical and vocal proportions for the role, but who looked and sounded less involved here. The Sali, Zachos Terzakis, displayed a youthful, evenly-produced lyric tenor of considerable promise. Wicus Slabbert preserved the enigmatic character of the Dark Fiddler and sang with clear-cut, resonant tone. The orchestral contribution under Christian Thielemann was crisp and polished, with plenty of detail picked out from the broader haze of Delius's instrumental palette. But this kind of musical scene-painting requires a special subtlety in phrasing and in the shading of texture, and Thielemann showed insufficient flexibility. It was one further illustration of the work's elusive qualities in the theater.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

Exhibition on Comets Opens
United Press International
WASHINGTON — An exhibition of comet imagery through the ages: "Fire and Ice: A History of Comets in Art," has opened at the National Air and Space Museum.

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A multiple-exposure photo demonstrates Stanley Jordan's guitar technique.

The Man Who 'Reinvented the Guitar'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — "I tap strings like a pianist strikes keys," says Stanley Jordan, who is being called "the world's first two-handed guitarist" and "the man who reinvented the guitar."

He uses both hands simultaneously on the fingerboard to play entirely independent simultaneous contrapuntal voices, a technique that made him famous this year at the age of 25. "People can relate to technique," he said, "and that probably has a lot to do with why my album is selling so well." His first LP, "Magic Touch," has sold more than 500,000 copies. "At least that's the way it's being advertised."

A "Warning!" on the sleeve of "Magic Touch" — which includes his renditions of songs by Lennon and McCartney, Miles Davis, The Jonico Monk, and Jordan — is followed by: "Do not be deceived. Despite what your ears might tell you, there is only one guitarist on this album. And there are no guitar overdubs whatsoever."

Guitarists have been familiar with the essence of the technique for a long time. It is called "hammer-on." You tap the strings with your left hand and they vibrate against the fret without picking or plucking or touching the string at all with your right hand. After trilling with two fingers of his left hand, for example, he said:

"The real innovation is reaching over the fingerboard and doing it with my right hand at the same time."

By using both hands to play specific notes, the guitar can reach a level of complexity previously only possible on keyboards. But you have to keep track of which hand is on what string and you cannot play two voices on the same string at the same time. Crossing hands from one to another without conflict is, according to Jordan, "the hard part."

"Magic Touch" went as high as 71 on the Billboard Magazine chart (it has been on that chart for 23 weeks), unusually high for an instrumental effort. But it is modern jazz from the tradition, obviously only a beginning for a young man who has "reinvented" an instrument. Once you have understood the basic principle of the technique and start trying to fashion the musician behind it you suspect that he will not be content with reinventing anything less than music itself.

He studied classical piano at 6. His mother, who teaches English at the University of Massachusetts, sold People magazine that Stanley could sight-read a Beethoven sonata at the age of 10. He switched to guitar in 1971 when he was 11. After 88 keys, 6 strings seemed limiting, and he "began to work out this strange way of playing from sheer frustration."

When he was 16, he returned his guitar into perfect fourths. By raising the upper two strings a half-step each, he can play chords with the same fingering at two or three different places on the fingerboard; a lot less fingerings to deal with. "It's somewhere between a two-octave and three-octave ratio," he said. "When you have hundreds of chords, it makes everything a lot simpler."

Asked why all guitarists don't do that, he compared the standard string tuning to the QWERTY typewriter: "People don't want to learn all over again. But it's so much easier this way, and it's really so easy to learn. It took me about a month to be as good with the new tuning as the old."

Standard chord notation then began to frustrate him. At the age of 16 he was listening to a lot of John Coltrane and Cecil Taylor. Many of their chords were altered and had to be played in a specific inversion. Standard notation was clumsy. So Jordan began to accumulate what he calls his "catalog."

Every possible chordal alteration and position is listed on graph paper in a looseleaf notebook too thick to take on the road (though he does carry a "repackaged" Apple Macintosh computer to keep track of them). He only takes the sheets he is practicing at the moment. His system describes the relationship between the notes of the chord rather than to a tonal center. For example, a C-major ninth chord with the fifth omitted can also be considered the scale B, C, D, E, for which Jordan's basic notation is "70, 1, 2, 5." Every inversion has its own designation.

The composer and theorist Milton Babbitt had already taken a similar system for classical harmonies much further. Jordan enrolled in Princeton University, where Babbitt was teaching. After graduating he busked for about a year in the streets of Manhattan. "I usually did well on Wall Street," he laughed. Moving to Madison, Wisconsin, he began to build a cult following in the Midwest.

The rest is, as they say, history. Recent history. Last year he auditioned for the producer George Wein and was a triumph at Wein's Kool Jazz Festival in New York. He was the toast of the Montreux Festival in Switzerland.

Now the problem is "not to get bogged down by theory. I've got to be careful about how I use it. I don't want to sound technical. Too much technique can clutter up the music. There's the thing and then there's the idea about the thing. Sometimes I get caught up in the idea about the thing and I am not doing the thing. But I want to find out how everything I do relates to all possibilities."

Stanley Jordan: Frankfurt, Oct. 30; Baden-Baden, Oct. 31; Oslo, Nov. 1; Stockholm, Nov. 3; Copenhagen, Nov. 4; Barcelona, Nov. 6; Valencia, Nov. 7; Madrid, Nov. 8.

Concert to Promote Freud

VIENNA — Leonard Bernstein will lead the Vienna Philharmonic in a concert on Nov. 5 to raise funds and spread international interest in Sigmund Freud. Harald Leopold-Loewenthal, director of the Sigmund Freud museum, said that proceeds would be used to fund research projects.

'The Grace of Mary Traverse': The 18th Century Through a Woman's Eyes

By Michael Billington

LONDON — Suddenly the London theater is full of new plays. Quality is not the same as quantity, but, at the same time, when all the permanent institutions are severely underfunded, it is cheering to find living writers being given maximum exposure.

Timberlake Wertenbaker, a young feminist dramatist who has previously done two excellent Molière translations and a number

ism is inspired by an arch-male manipulator. But Wertenbaker intelligently shows the high cost of knowledge in a cruel world. And, although the play is in no sense a documentary, she recreates the raucous, rickety milieu of a vanished London with swing and zest: Rapacious aristocrats roam the murky alleyways; fluffily-wigged fools fritter away fortunes at the card-tables; and the oppressed, gnawed commoners are easily induced to fatal rebellion.

THE LONDON STAGE

of plays for fringe theaters, is making a splash with "The Grace of Mary Traverse" at the Royal Court. It is not flawless, but it is ambitious, full of sardonic wit and deals, fascinatingly, with the difficulties faced by women in a man's world, setting the action in the physically dissipated, politically volatile society of 18th-century London. It is rather like a female version of "Faust" placed against the background of Hogarth's "The Rake's Progress."

Its heroine, Mary Traverse, is the bookish daughter of a prosperous merchant who finds herself lured into London life by her father's Mephistophelian housekeeper, Mrs. Tempwell. In her desire to experience everything, she moves from straightforward sex to cards, cockfighting, gambling, prostitution and radical politics. She becomes an impassioned woman in a man's world and, preaching a Tom Paine-like vision of equality, incites the populace to riot. But, when the result is pointless slaughter, she retreats to her father's estate battered by her experiences and asking "Can you love a world with so much injustice?" The answer is tentatively affirmative.

The play's principal defect is that Mary seems as much the victim of other people's schemes as the initiator of her own: even her radical-

ism is inspired by an arch-male manipulator. But Wertenbaker intelligently shows the high cost of knowledge in a cruel world. And, although the play is in no sense a documentary, she recreates the raucous, rickety milieu of a vanished London with swing and zest: Rapacious aristocrats roam the murky alleyways; fluffily-wigged fools fritter away fortunes at the card-tables; and the oppressed, gnawed commoners are easily induced to fatal rebellion.

guage that achieves a genuine theatrical poetry.

This is Barker's most recent stage-play. And his progress as a writer (he recently won the Prix Italia for radio drama) is unwittingly underlined by "Downchild," which dates from 1977 and is the final play in the Pit season. This is a lurid, overwritten and somewhat sensationalist thriller about a homosexual gossamer-columnist discovering that a former Labor Party prime minister and his mistress have been secreting an aristocratic killer in rural Devon. Not even a brilliant performance by Ian McDiarmid as the rat-like Fleet Street hack nor the comic vivacity of Barker's dialogue can conceal the staleness of the message, which

is that England is rotten with corruption and that Labor leaders always betray their socialist principles when in office.

Meanwhile, the National Cottesloe Theatre continues its festival of new plays with Debbie Horsfield's "Command or Promise," a sequel to an earlier piece about four young Manchester women making their way in the world with varying success. The common cry is that Horsfield is writing soap-opera, but this is unfair. Soap-opera depends on fixed characters and flat dialogue, neither of which this has. Through a lightning-quick series of scenes, Horsfield is in fact exploring the capacity of female friendship to survive separation and differences in social status.

This is shown most clearly in the way the others rally round when Beth, the unemployed no-hoper of the group, is driven to a near-suicidal overdose, and also in the joyous reunion of the four women when the football team they adore, Manchester United, achieves success in the Wembley Cup. Horsfield records the diversity of female experience with a fresh and funny eye and John Burgess's nippy Cottesloe production is beautifully acted by Lesley Sharp, Tara Shaw, Sally Jane Jackson and Stella Gonet as the finally indivisible quartet.

The West End theater also comes up with a new play in Douglas Watkinson's "The Dragon's Tail" at the Apollo. But although this stars a popular television actress,

Penelope Keith (also one of the show's producers) it is hard to raise any sort of cheer for such a lackluster piece. Keith plays an ageing, childless lurcher, who, in the course of a camping holiday in North Wales with her doctor boyfriend, meets up with and decides to "adopt" an orphaned brother and sister in their late teens.

Resson tells you that, in real life, two normal, intelligent kids would run a mile from the devouring clutches of such a mauling monster. Faced with such an impossible character, Keith can do nothing except roam around the stage in rubber boots looking for the occasional laugh-line.

Michael Billington is reviewing London plays while Sheridan Morley is on leave for three weeks.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Failure in South Africa

Three months after imposing emergency rule on parts of South Africa, the minority white government has extended it to new parts. These are blacks and other nonwhite citizens being made to pay a further price for the failure of white policy.

The extension is a cruelty. It is also a confession of failure. Nothing in the three-month record indicates that repression serves the current or long-term needs of the white community. Instead the period has seen, in addition to the deaths of hundreds of blacks, a number of firsts: the first riots in the white business districts of Johannesburg and Cape Town, the first white soldier killed policing a black township. The price for whites is going up, too.

Emergency rule produced an economic calamity that nobody had foreseen. The emergency panicked South Africa's business-minded foreign creditors, shredding the country's creditworthiness and creating in one swoop a financial crisis greater than any that critics of apartheid had thought they could bring about by the application of political pressure. Extension of emergency rule deepens and advertises the uncertainty that most exercises bankers.

The emergency has also seen an extension of South Africa's international self-isolation. Ronald Reagan, whom the regime had counted on to understand both its difficulties and its manner of treating them, was moved to sup-

port the beginnings of official American sanctions. President P.W. Botha apparently feels misunderstood and abandoned: He has denounced Mr. Reagan by name for — are you ready? — "showing [American] Indians into reservations." One wonders whether this expression of pique actually represents Mr. Botha's understanding of the American scene.

The regime imposed emergency rule not simply to keep order but ostensibly to advance "reform" at its own pace. President Botha has dangled hints of political change that, in other circumstances, would have drawn some attention, at least as evidence of possible good faith. Police rule, however, undercut whatever benefits he might have been reaching for.

Mr. Botha's hints were denounced or ignored. Some whites sought to force the political pace by meeting outside the country with the underground nationalist African National Congress, and were promptly tarred and repudiated. Black opinion in the streets and the townships moved even further away from a position at which "moderate" black leaders feel that they can represent it.

Perhaps President Botha, in meeting protest with more repression, has a method that no one can perceive. Otherwise, he is taking South Africa — blacks and whites — down a one-way road of tension and violence.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exception in Argentina

"The action was a little dramatic, but Argentine society is dramatic." So said an Argentine scholar, and he was right on both counts. Raúl Alfonsín, whose presidency embodies Argentina's return to constitutional legality, has imposed a state of siege. That means suspending constitutional liberties, but the action needs to be seen in dramatic context.

Many Latin American dictators have imposed cruel martial law, but this is a state of siege with a difference. Mr. Alfonsín's decree does not aim to create another Chile, where last year's crackdown allowed soldiers to sweep protesters off the streets and into concentration camps. The Argentine action bears no similarity to Nicaragua, where a Marxist-Leninist government earlier this month decreed a state of siege so that it could shut down opposition political activity and protest. Nor does it parallel recent Argentine history, when generals regularly overthrown elected governments and pushed aside constitutional freedoms.

Two years ago this week, the last such military state of siege ended after nine years and the "disappearance" of 9,000 Argentines. Mr. Alfonsín's decree has just the opposite aim: to protect what those other states of siege wanted to eliminate. His goal is to open political debate, extend legal due process and strengthen constitutional rule. He will now have to show how well this dictator's tool can truly be used for democratic ends.

How does imposing a state of siege further constitutional rule? It is not such a paradox in Argentina, where no elected president has completed his mandate in 30 years. To break this pattern, Mr. Alfonsín has insisted on holding the military accountable for its deeds.

He demanded a public trial, which has just completed hearing testimony, for the nine military officers who presided over the "dirty war" and its disappearances. The verdicts are now pending, and in recent weeks a terrorist bombing campaign, presumably aimed at destabilizing democracy and intimidating the court, has gathered force. The threat could also affect important midterm congressional elections scheduled for next week.

Mr. Alfonsín's state of siege suspends the rights of only 12 persons, six of them officers suspected of being behind the bombing campaign. Imposing it was the only way to assure their detention without waiting for a long judicial investigation, a risk he judged unacceptable. The decree is also a risk. To dilute democracy even briefly, and even if for only a few, can weaken it for all. No state of siege is admirable; in another setting, any suspension of civil liberties would rightly set off the loudest alarms. But Mr. Alfonsín, a democrat, has acted on behalf of democracy. Freedom-lovers elsewhere can only hope that his dramatic action will be both brief and successful.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Aged 40, With Much Yet to Do

Only one major colony, Namibia, remains in the world, evidence in itself of the effectiveness of the United Nations in facilitating decolonization. But among the newly independent nations there is a growing need for the sort of assistance that the world organization uniquely provides in finance, economic development, political reorganization.

UN peacekeeping units, precluded by big-power unilateral initiatives, have had no role in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Grenada, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia or Hungary. But they have helped cool tempers and ease tensions in Kashmir, Cyprus and the Middle East. They have turned back aggression in Korea, they have struggled with the convulsions of nationhood in the Belgian Congo and they still stand guard on Israel's frontiers. That function needs elaboration and perfection.

Much that the organization accomplishes is invisible. No one can evaluate precisely the role played by quiet coordinator diplomacy at UN headquarters in October 1962, when the world teetered close to nuclear conflict in the Cuban missile crisis. Each year's General Assembly, however truculent the rhetoric, however troubling the seemingly mindless bloc voting, is a switchboard for dozens of chiefs of state and foreign ministers, meeting as they can nowhere else, sometimes for pomp alone but often for calculated maneuvering to defuse some of the scores of conflicts that plague the world.

As there is disappointment and frustration, so is there a sense of progress in the way that the organization and its specialized agencies

have been able to marshal global resources in attacking disease, malnutrition and illiteracy. The process has tried the patience of Western nations, but it has also been a triumph of sorts, for it is their values that the organization has made central in its adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"We must be realistic about our difficulties and the dangers that we face," Javier Pérez de Cuellar asserted in his annual report. "But let us also resolve to find the ways by which, together, we can surmount them." In 40 years, no one has contrived a better place for that effort than the United Nations.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

The United Nations celebrated its 40th birthday much as it has lived all its life — strong on perceptions, light on results. The commemorative session failed to agree on any statement at all about the Middle East, the one major international problem that has been with the world body from its birth.

For years now the secretary-general has been hunting that his emissaries were bringing the Afghanistan problem to the brink of a solution. As usual, no UN solution is in sight. President Reagan, in a speech that inclined more to image-building than reality, announced that he will take over this subject at the Geneva summit. This and the other regional issues he raised will certainly not be solved there next month. But an East-West summit is the only place where they might be solved. Entering middle age, the United Nations has still grown no real muscles.

— THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (LONDON).

FROM OUR OCT. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: England Wins Aviation Cup

PARIS — The Coupe Internationale d'Aviation goes to England. Mr. Claude Graham White, in a Blériot monoplane, won the speed trophy at New York's Belmont Park [on Oct. 29] in the sight of a vast throng gathered to witness the crowning event of the greatest meeting in the history of aviation. Mr. White was the first of the eight qualified competitors to start in the 62-mile race against time, finishing in 1 hour 1 minute and 4 seconds. This victory glids the fame of the Englishman, who has recently had a successful career in the United States. For the rest, ill luck appears to have lain in wait all the week while the lesser events passed by, only to leap out in pursuit of the competitors in the big race. The accidents were sensational and heart-breaking, though not attended by loss of life or serious injury.

1935: Italy to Resist League Boycott

ROME — Premier Mussolini has issued orders to the Italian nation to reduce consumption in order to resist the boycott of the League of Nations. The era of sacrifices will begin November 5; its duration has been set for six months. It was decided to reduce imports of beef; the production of fish will be intensified; and the hunting of game is to be facilitated even on national reserves. State and local expenditure is reduced. The hours of work in all state offices will run from 8 a.m. to 12:30 and from 3 to 6 p.m. to curtail consumption of coal for heating and electric power for lighting. It is reported also that arrangements have been made between Italy and countries not applying sanctions. Coal will be supplied by Germany and Poland, lignite by Austria, oil by America, meat by the Argentine, wheat by Hungary.



'Hijacked an Italian ship, murdered a Jew in a wheelchair, reinforced U.S.-Israeli relations ...'

The PLO Role: An Indispensable Peace Partner

By Harold H. Saunders

WASHINGTON — Has terrorism killed the Arab-Israeli peace process? Or can new initiatives get it going again? For all the deplorable violence of late, the fact is that the peace process will not succeed without the Palestine Liberation Organization. Leaders on both sides have to find a way to overcome the effects of violence.

King Hussein and Prime Minister Shimon Peres have both proposed

Both Prime Minister Peres and King Hussein must consider how to convince the other that he could achieve important goals by negotiating. The United States, as a full partner, must help build confidence that negotiations can work.

To begin with, to enable Israel and America to move, King Hussein needs to state his readiness to

represent all Palestinians in accepting the partition of Palestine.

Beyond this, King Hussein has told President Reagan and, indirectly, Prime Minister Peres that he cannot negotiate creatively unless the PLO shares decisions on compromises. To cement this partnership, he must help Yasser Arafat convince his colleagues that the Palestinians can achieve recognition and self-government if they stop terrorism and negotiate.

But Mr. Peres must also assert some political leadership. On Oct. 21 at the United Nations he challenged Jordanians and Palestinians to negotiate directly with Israel. He knows that he can best manage politics within the Israeli governing coalition when negotiations are going on. But to make negotiation happen, he also needs to help King Hussein and Mr. Arafat manage their coalition politics.

The PLO leadership knows that Mr. Peres leads a divided cabinet, half of which opposes real Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza. Clearly, then, to persuade them to cooperate Mr. Peres must follow his United Nations speech with concrete evidence that he will try to build political

support in Israel for changing the status of the West Bank and Gaza. Needless to say, he cannot begin to do so until King Hussein and Mr. Arafat convince Israel that the PLO will stop terrorism and make a lasting peace with Israel.

How can Washington help? If the political divisions in the Israeli coalition do not permit it to assure the Palestinians that they will eventually be allowed to negotiate for themselves, America must step in to help get the PLO to the table. King Hussein would prefer the Americans to meet directly with the PLO so as to symbolize U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's right to negotiate for themselves. But he would also be greatly relieved by American recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in land from which Israelis withdrew.

The job now is not just to arrange negotiations. The job for leaders on all sides is to create the political environment for sincere talks.

The writer, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from 1978 to 1981, is resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute and author of "The Other Side: The Politics of the Arab-Israeli Peace Process." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Hussein and Arafat have to convince Israelis that the PLO will stop terrorism and make peace.

negotiations with international support, but this diplomatic movement guarantees nothing. The obstacles to negotiation are political, and politicians must remove them by working actively to build political support — even pressure — for negotiation. The peace process is first a political process and only second a negotiating process.

Leaders on both sides must decide whether the recent terrorist attacks are to be allowed to derail the peace process. They can point to continuing violence as evidence that the other side does not want peace. Or they can deplore the violence but focus on the peace process.

negotiate in a way that compels Israeli attention, and PLO leaders need to endorse his offer unequivocally. They need to state their readiness to negotiate with Israel on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, declare an end to violence by groups under their control and commit themselves to conduct future relations with Israel in a peaceful manner.

As the United States learned the hard way at Camp David, those Palestinians still living on Palestinian land are not seen as fully representing those two million exiles who have lost their homes. Only the PLO, most Palestinians say, can

The PLO Role: A Troublemaker to Be Bypassed

By Clinton Bailey

OXFORD, England — Jordan's equivocal and ambiguous reaction to the peace proposal put forward on Oct. 21 at the United Nations by Israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, indicates that the Middle East peace process is still deadlocked. King Hussein has not yet been able to take Mr. Peres up on his offer of direct negotiations, largely because he does not feel that he is authorized to pursue peace on his own without the PLO.

The only way to break this deadlock — now or in the future — is to hold a referendum, under neutral auspices, among the Palestinians living in the occupied territories. They, as the party most directly concerned, should be asked whether or not they want King Hussein to negotiate on their behalf. This is the only way to refute the PLO's claim that it and it alone must represent the Palestinian people in negotiations about its future.

Without such a referendum, King Hussein may never be able to negotiate with Israel for peace and territory. As the Arab summit conference held in Rabat in 1974, the Arab states unanimously gave the PLO an exclusive mandate for representing the Palestinians. Since then several states have had regrets, and in 1978, at Camp David, Egypt

broke the Rabat consensus by negotiating autonomy for the occupied territories. Until this month, King Hussein has remained bound by the consensus, afraid to proceed toward peace without the PLO.

Tacit endorsement for King Hussein exists already in the West Bank and Gaza. Over the years, and more so recently, the leading newspapers of the territories have prodded the PLO to accept the king's negotiating role. True, in the first years after the Israeli occupation in 1967 the PLO did give many Palestinians a sense of pride. However, as time went on fewer and fewer believed that it was capable of restoring them, or their lands, to Arab sovereignty.

These misgivings deepened, especially after 1977, when Israel's settlement activity and land expropriations intensified. Most Palestinians in the territories now fear that all will be lost unless talks start soon.

Aware of these anxieties, King Hussein suggested to the PLO, in Amman last November, that it agree to negotiate with Israel about an exchange of territory for peace, as stipulated in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

This position contradicts the PLO's principles and policies. But

Yasser Arafat, feeling that King Hussein's approach was popular and might undermine his own support in the territories, subsequently agreed to let the king make peace overtures — primarily to the United States. He also hoped that this

would lead to American recognition of the PLO without it having to accept Resolution 242.

Meantime, however, many Palestinians have understood that the PLO's continued refusal to renounce terrorism and accept Resolution 242 may well prevent the Hussein-Arafat agreement of February from leading to negotiations. This month, in particular, it has become abundantly clear that the PLO remains an unacceptable negotiating partner both to Israel and to the major Western nations. Yet King Hussein alone cannot represent the Palestinian people without their explicit endorsement.

There are two conflicting attitudes toward peace among Israelis and Arabs. Some on both sides

want peace soon and are willing to compromise to achieve it. They include most Palestinians in the territories and Jordan proper (together, 75 percent of all Palestinians), the Jordanian and Egyptian governments and the Israeli Labor Party.

Advocates of the other approach do not want compromise and are

No peace initiative will ever get off the ground if it must wait for the extremists' approval.

willing to forgo peace indefinitely to avoid it. The Arab extremists are Syria, the PLO in all its groupings and the Palestinians who live in Syria and Lebanon. In Israel they are the parties of the right.

These extremists may remain an irritant even if peace is achieved between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians in the territories. But no peace initiative will ever get off the ground if it must wait for the extremists' approval. Mr. Peres has spoken. Those Palestinians who are interested in peace must be given a safe way to express their reply.

The writer teaches the history of Palestinian nationalism at Tel Aviv University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Mondale on the Deficit: Tax Revenue Has to Rise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is almost a year since the roof, the stars and 49 states fell on Walter Mondale's head. The visible scars — deep ridges around the eyes, cracked voice — have disappeared. The man who sits behind the desk in his Washington law firm looks a bit plumper and much more rested than the candidate who plowed doggedly ahead toward what he knew would be a beating.

No one, however, recovers quickly from a losing presidential race. Mr. Mondale is honest enough to describe his law practice as "good therapy" for his shattered ambitions. And he expresses genuine relief when a visitor says he would rather talk about current politics and policy than relish the last campaign.

He puts deficit reduction at the top of the domestic agenda, and he disagrees with the majority of Senate Democrats that the Gramm-Rudman "automatic curbs" mechanism is the right way to go after the deficit. "I would have voted against it," Mr. Mondale said, thus aligning with the 20-member minority of the Democratic minority. "That approach leaves the damage unspecified, but it gives the president the whip hand ... He can veto Congress's budget. He can veto any tax increase. Then when he makes his cuts, you can't get a two-thirds majority to override him. I'm afraid it would allow him to repeal wholesale the programs that he's attacked piecemeal."

Mr. Mondale's position puts him in agreement with his principal 1984 adversary, Senator Gary Hart, for whom he has warm words of personal and political praise these days. It puts him at odds with his fellow liberal,

Senator Edward Kennedy, who supported the Gramm-Rudman proposal and the earlier unsuccessful Republican effort to give President Reagan line-item veto authority.

Mr. Kennedy defended both votes as necessary to strengthen the authority of the presidency and to deal with deficits. Mr. Mondale said, "I don't accept" that rationale.

The line-item veto involves a "gratuitous diminution of Congress's constitutional power," he said. "And if we gave that power to this particular president, there is no way we could maintain the programs that we need to keep this a decent society."

"You just look at the recissions [requests for revocation of spending programs] that Reagan has sent up [to Congress] and you know what he'd do. In my judgment, those who support such measures as the line-item veto are endorsing an abdication of congressional responsibility."

Democrats are still on the defensive on the budget deficit issue. Mr. Mondale says, because "we haven't made the case successfully — certainly I didn't during the campaign — that a tax increase is necessary. We have to face the need to pay our bills. We have to get the deficit down. It's the source of 80 percent of our trade problems, of our agricultural problems, of our industrial problems."

"I might even make a deal with the president to accept more regressivity in our tax system in order to get the deficit down," Mr. Mondale said. Ideally he would like to see the tax reform bill now being fashioned in the House used as a vehicle to close

loopholes, broaden the tax base on corporations and individuals and raise more revenues through the progressive income tax. But if Mr. Reagan's veto threat prevented that, he said, he would support a value-added tax, a form of excise or sales tax used in many European countries: a tax on consumers. "As president, I never would have accepted a value-added tax," he said, "but if it's necessary to get us out of this radical impasse on the budget that Reagan's policies have created, I would do it."

Despite his strong rhetoric last year on the trade issue, Mr. Mondale is swinging back to the more liberal trade position he held as a Minnesota senator and a member of the Carter administration. He opposes the textile bill, which went whooping

through the House and which faces a Reagan veto if it goes on to him.

He endorses less drastic measures aimed at opening foreign markets to U.S. goods and curbing unfair trade practices. But he said, "If the president gets serious about trade policies and the deficit, a lot of the protectionist pressure will relax. If we adopt a defeatist-protectionist policy as a nation, we will be the loser."

On these and other topics, Mr. Mondale is not reticent. But he is not pressing, either. He made one speech to a Democratic fund-raiser early this month and will talk to the Council on Foreign Relations in November. He expects to be helping some Democratic candidates in 1986, but "nothing that resembles a campaign schedule," he has done that, and he has not forgotten what happened.

The Washington Post.

For a Start, How About A Test Ban?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has an odd habit of evading things he can do and concentrating on things he cannot possibly do. His speech at the 40th anniversary of the United Nations is merely the latest evidence in point.

It was well within his power to get his divided administration together on a settled arms control policy. This was expected of him before he went to the United Nations and a month before his Geneva meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

No such policy was disclosed at the United Nations for the simple reason that no such policy exists. Instead Mr. Reagan diverted attention from the arms issue to the settlement of regional disputes and human rights violations in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

There is nothing wrong with linking the settlement of disputes to the control of nuclear weapons. In fact, the Charter of the United Nations provides a perfect justification for doing so. The main principle of the Charter is in Article 2, Paragraph 4: "All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

Instead of sticking to this sound principle, Mr. Reagan delivered a provocative sermon, glorifying the U.S. record and the capitalist system while denouncing the Soviet record and the Communist system.

In his approach to the summit meeting, President Reagan apparently has two things in mind:

First, if he sticks to his "star wars" policy and demonstrates by testing that he can "hit a fly in the sky" — as Nikita Khrushchev used to boast Moscow could do — that would force concessions from Mr. Gorbachev.

Second, by raising the issue of the settlement of disputes in which the Soviet Union is in violation of Article 2, Paragraph 4, of the Charter, but not those in which the United States is in violation, Mr. Reagan hopes to blunt the force of Mr. Gorbachev's tricky offer to cut selected nuclear weapons by 50 percent and negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty.

There are many experts in the nuclear field who believe that a ban on the testing of all weapons would be the most effective brake on the arms race, and that it would be infinitely easier to negotiate and verify than all the other schemes so far proposed.

But Mr. Reagan has shown no interest in a comprehensive test ban. His mind runs to fantastic schemes that could not possibly be put in place until long after he has finished his second term. This is true not only in foreign affairs but also at home.

He has, for example, presided over the largest budget deficit in American history, and he proposes to deal with it not by raising taxes and cutting deeply into spending but by talking endlessly about a constitutional amendment to compel a balanced budget. He will never get it.

That, however, is the way he is. He is not only the greatest escape artist since Houdini, he is an escapist who prefers fantasy to reality.

He started his UN speech by recommending that the dreams of the past be tempered by a new realism. But it is clear that he has no knowledge or memory of the first days of the organization. Those of us who were present at the creation in San Francisco cannot forget that from the first day, members had no illusions that the five permanent members of the Security Council, with their vetoes and their blocs, would agree to observe Article 2, Paragraph 4.

Mr. Reagan has never been a great believer in the United Nations, partly because the Communists and Third World blocs have used it to vilify America. He has good reasons for resentment. But it should not be forgotten that bloc voting was not invented by the Russians but by the United States, and precisely during the San Francisco conference, where votes were rounded up for Washington by Adlai Stevenson, Nelson Rockefeller and Thomas Finletter.

If the 40th anniversary of the United Nations was not a howling success, this was probably due partly to the fact that number 40 is not the happiest of birthdays. At 20 you know you can wipe out human stupidity. At 30 you still think you can do it if people will just get out of your way. At 40 you know they will not.

Maybe at the 50th or 60th, some other leaders will make the "fresh start" that Mr. Reagan talked about. But he did not inspire much hope.

The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Better Late Than Never

Regarding "EC Envoys, Parliament Clash on Treaty Changes" (Oct. 23):

The Treaty of Rome, creating the European Community, was signed in 1957. It clearly stipulates that all obstacles to the free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the Community should be abolished within a period of 12 years — that is, by 1969 at the latest.

If this goal is finally achieved by 1992, as the EC Commission is now proposing, that would not be revolutionary, as commentator Steven J. Dryden seems to think. It will only

mean that the urgently needed Common Market will have been delayed by 25 precious years.

NICOLAAS GROENHART, Brussels.

There When It Mattered

America is asking who its allies are ("U.S. Allies: Mideast of Differing Interests," Oct. 15). It takes one hand to count the countries which were there when it mattered, World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam — New Zealand was always there as an ally. The United States is shocked at the lack of support it has received from

"allies" in the Achille Lauro affair. New Zealand has heard precious little from Washington in support of its own terrorist problem, after the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior by French government terrorists. Yet when New Zealand declines visits to its ports by anyone's nuclear-armed vessels, we are subjected to cries of "foul" from the United States.

I'm sorry, Uncle Sam, but if you can't recognize an ally after decades of friendship — but express shock at recent friendships not working out — it is time to reassess your priorities.

G.E. SWINSON, Auckland, New Zealand.

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INSIGHTS

Claude Pepper: Slowing at 85, but an Eloquent Voice of the Elderly

By Pete Earley
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Claude Pepper, at 85 the oldest member of Congress, is late. It's only 6:40 A.M., but the Florida Democrat is behind schedule as he rushes into a waiting CBS limousine.

"They want to talk about abuse of the elderly," says Rochelle Jones, Mr. Pepper's press aide. He waves her silent, attaches two hearing aids. She begins again. "One question they will ask you is, 'Who is the typical victim?'"

"I know," says Mr. Pepper. "Another question is: 'Are there any parallels between the person who abuses the elderly and...'"

"Any what?" Mr. Pepper interrupts. "PARALLELS," she repeats, leaning close to Mr. Pepper's left ear. "ANY PARALLELS BETWEEN ELDERLY ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE?"

"I've forgotten, but I think there is more elderly abuse than child abuse, or was it the other way around?"

"NO," she says loudly. "THERE IS MORE ELDERLY ABUSE. IT'S INCREASED SINCE YOU HELD HEARINGS IN 1981 BY 4 PERCENT PER YEAR OR ABOUT 100,000 CASES."

"In child abuse?"

"NO, ELDERLY ABUSE."

"Yes, when did we start?"

"YOU HELD THE FIRST HEARINGS IN 1981."

"1981? THAT'S CORRECT."

The television studio is confusing. Correspondent Bob Schieffer, who is in a New York studio, will interview Mr. Pepper. Mr. Schieffer's face will appear on a large television screen at Mr. Pepper's right. But Mr. Schieffer's voice will come from a floor speaker near Mr. Pepper's left foot. Mr. Pepper, meanwhile, is told to look neither left nor right, but straight ahead into a camera.

"Rochelle?" calls Mr. Pepper, as the "CBS Morning News" title appears on screen.

"YES, SIR."

"The hearings, were they before our full committee?"

"YES, SIR."

"And they were in...?"

"IN 1981, SIR."

"1981, OK, OK, 1981."

More than anyone else, Claude Pepper is perceived as the spokesman for 26 million Americans older than 65.

A Time magazine cover in 1983 called him "Champion of the Elderly." He is known on Capitol Hill as "Mr. Social Security" because of his dogged fight to spare it from cuts. He remains the most sought-after campaign speaker in the Democratic Party because he can draw huge crowds of the aged, the segment of society with the best voting record.

"Claude Pepper has come to symbolize the elderly in this country," says Jack Osofsky, executive director of the National Council on the Aging.

Mr. Pepper's enthusiasm is inspiring. Although he is paunchy, hard of hearing, slightly stooped and has a mechanical valve in his heart that beats with the help of a pacemaker, Mr. Pepper regularly works 15 hours a day, chairs the powerful House Rules Committee and travels frequently, carrying his own bags.

When he had his pacemaker surgically implanted three years ago, he is said to have asked: "How long will the battery in this thing last?"

"About 10 years," the doctor replied.

"Then you'd better give me three of them now," Mr. Pepper said. "I'll come back later for more if I need them."

At with any person his age, it shows. Mr. Pepper often takes afternoon naps, forgets names and retells stories. Sometimes he asks his staff to drive him from his congressional office across the street to the House for a vote because he is too tired to walk.

Mr. Pepper denies that he has lost any physical or mental ground, and he resents the senility

imposed on him. He at first takes on a witty composure to charge that he may be slipping. "I've had to slow down a bit," he says, smiling. "Some Sundays when it is hot and I'm playing golf, I get tired at about the 16th hole and it takes me a bit longer than normal to shoot all 18."

Pushed, he becomes irritated, complaining that reporters do not ask such questions of other congressmen.

"I do my best," he says. "I try to put in a full day." He rises early, works late and has taken on a full agenda. Besides protecting Social Security, there are immediate concerns within his own district: Radio Marii, which broadcasts U.S. programs to Cuba, needs \$3 million and Florida bankers want him to keep a branch-banking bill bottled up. His 1986 re-election campaign needs money. There is an autobiography to finish.

"So much to do," he says. "So much to do. I'm just too busy to get any older." Later that evening he talks of his wife, Mildred, who died of cancer in 1979 after 42 years of marriage.

HER death rocked him: "I never think of myself as an old man. It shocks me in a way to think that I am. But I am actually an old man. I don't believe it. I don't believe it. It happens so gradually. No one wants to go unless you are in some terrible, terrible pain. You just don't want to go."

The real difference between himself and his colleagues, he says quietly, is that "they have more time."

Mr. Pepper, the oldest of four children, grew up poor in rural Alabama.

"I remember earning 65 cents per day as a youngster doing plowing," he recalls. "On the way home I stopped at the drugstore and bought a grapefruit drink. It cost me 10 cents and, my, it was so delicious, cold and sweet. I remember thinking that I hoped I could see the day when I could finish one of those grapefruit drinks and say, 'Give me another.'"

He paid his own room and board at the University of Alabama by hauling coal and ashes every day at a power plant. Later, he waited tables to help finance his legal education at Harvard.

"I should be thankful that I would have become if I hadn't been able to get a good education," Mr. Pepper says.

After graduation Mr. Pepper taught briefly and then settled in Florida, where he developed a reputation for defending the poor and uneducated. In one case, he kept the state from executing one of his clients for 19 years until prosecutors gave up.

He was elected to the state legislature in 1928, but voted out of office after one term after he refused to support a resolution that censured Lou Hoover, the wife of Herbert Hoover, for inviting a black person to a White House tea. Mr. Pepper left rural Florida after that for Tallahassee and took his parents with him. He cared for both of them until they died.

Eight years later, Mr. Pepper was elected to fill a vacant Senate seat. He immediately fell under the spell of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Pepper's loyalty to FDR prompted the New York Herald Tribune to write, "When the White House has an important balloon to send up, it invites Senator Pepper to supply the necessary oratorical helium for the occasion."

That loyalty helped end Mr. Pepper's Senate career. In 1944, Roosevelt asked Mr. Pepper to support the veto of a tax bill favored by Edward Ball, the politically powerful businessman who controlled the multimillion-dollar DuPont estate in Florida. Mr. Pepper agreed and Mr. Ball vowed revenge.

Mr. Pepper made another powerful enemy by joining a movement in the 1948 Democratic convention to dump Harry S. Truman. Time magazine reported that Truman summoned George Smathers, then a congressman, and said: "I want you to beat that son-of-a-bitch Claude Pepper."

Mr. Smathers challenged Mr. Pepper in 1950, waging a campaign that is described by Robert Sherrill in his book, "Gothic Politics in the Deep South," as the "most elaborate crusade of political



Representative Claude Pepper: "I'm just too busy to get any older."

cal annihilation ever conducted in Southern politics."

Mr. Pepper was mercilessly attacked for his anti-segregation views and openness toward the Soviet Union. He was branded at one point as "Red Pepper."

HE was soundly defeated and returned home broke. In the next eight years, he built a profitable law firm in Miami. He lost a Senate bid in 1958 but was elected in 1962 to a newly created House seat in Dade County, where the population had doubled in a single decade and where 80 percent of the registered voters were Democrats.

Mr. Pepper was, at first, a politician without a cause. But in the mid-1960s, when Miami's crime rate became the highest of any large city, Mr. Pepper huddled a bill through Congress that created a joint House-Senate committee on crime. He became its chairman.

In 1977, Mr. Pepper was named chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, and he quickly gave it national prominence.

Mr. Pepper had a track record: a concern about the elderly that can be traced back to his state legislature days when he sponsored a law that allowed persons 65 and older to fish without state licenses.

Protecting Social Security from budget cuts soon became his goal. In 1982, Mr. Pepper campaigned for 70 Democratic candidates in 25 states and at each stop blistered President Ronald Reagan for proposing cuts in benefits.

"I would grab the hand of the Democrat that I was helping, and I would raise it high and I would say, 'And this man or woman promises you that he or she will vote against cutting Social Security.'"

Nevertheless, when the Social Security package reached the House floor in 1983, Mr. Pepper lost. His colleagues gave him a standing ovation, and then voted against his proposal.

"I know who they are," Mr. Pepper says of the Democrats whom he helped elect and who later voted against him. "And when there has

been an opportunity for me to do something for them, I haven't done it."

Recently, Mr. Pepper has been quietly voting more conservatively because his district now has more Cuban Americans — 50 percent — than anywhere else in America. They are not liberal.

"Representative Pepper has grown more conservative," says Richard A. Pettigrew, chairman of the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee. "but he has remained essentially true to his fundamental vision of this country — that everyone, no matter how lowly their beginnings, deserves an opportunity."

AND as Mr. Pettigrew sees it, the congressman has satisfied his constituency: "Quite frankly, Pepper could be re-elected here posthumously."

David Gold, a radio talk-show host, was blunt during a recent broadcast in Miami: "Do you think that Claude is playing with both ears in the water?"

Mr. Gold is harsh in his appraisal: "No one wants to talk about it because he is such an endearing man, but I think Pepper, at times, is incoherent, especially if you get him off subjects that he knows by rote like Social Security. His staff protects him and drags him around by the nose."

Mr. Pepper's image in Washington is different. "He is simply brilliant," says Christopher J. Matthews, administrative assistant to Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the Democratic speaker of the House from Massachusetts.

"I have been simply dumbstruck by Representative Pepper's ability to recall details about his discussions with President Roosevelt, talk about complicated budget matters and then weave them together lucidly to make a point," says Dr. Robert Butler, founding director of the National Institute on Aging at the National Institutes of Health.

Several House members, who would not allow their names to be used, criticized Mr. Pepper, saying he engages in political demagoguery and is more comfortable with generalities than

substance. Not one, however, questioned his mental abilities.

Mr. Pepper's severe hearing loss could explain much of the criticism leveled by Mr. Gold, a radio personality who was misled that Mr. Pepper could not remember his host's name during show breaks.

Mr. Osofsky recalls a press conference during which Mr. Pepper seemed confused until a reporter repeated his question. "Then Pepper effectively galvanized the room by answering it better than anyone else on the panel."

The most often quoted incident of Mr. Pepper seeming to be confused occurred in 1984 during a fierce House battle over the MX missile. So crucial was the vote that the Reagan administration had dispatched Air Force jets to ferry back congressmen who might vote for the missile. In the House itself, Mr. O'Neill, cigar in hand, hovered, counting votes, pressuring party members who wavered. In the end, MX opponents won the skirmish in three votes: 199 to 197, 198 to 197 and 199 to 196.

Mr. Pepper, who eventually supported building the MX, did not vote. The next day, the media speculated that Mr. Pepper had avoided the vote as a favor to Mr. O'Neill. But Mr. Pepper denies that.

"The speaker," Mr. Pepper said, "came over and he said, 'If I were a man your age, I'd go home and go to bed.' He said there probably wouldn't be any more votes and if there were any, they would be late at night. I thought about it awhile, and then I went home and went to bed."

Mr. O'Neill's press aide declined to comment on Mr. Pepper's explanation, but congressional aides and reporters found it damaging. "Either O'Neill hoodwinked him, which is his fault, or he simply didn't know what was going on," a congressional aide said.

YET, during a recent debate on whether the House should cut \$3 million from the budget of Radio Marii, Mr. Pepper rose without notes and with little preparation delivered a speech so eloquent that his colleagues stopped talking among themselves and later applauded.

"Let us not silence, let us not soften the voice of liberty and freedom and democracy," Mr. Pepper said. "Let us put wherever we can the arm of words, as we did in other days of this country with our Declaration of Independence, ideas more powerful than guns."

"Claude Pepper is bound to have slipped some with age," says Mr. Pettigrew. "But I'd rather have Claude Pepper at 75 percent than most politicians at 110 percent."

Claude Pepper holds a photograph of his wife in his hands as he sits in his apartment dining room. "Many people thought she was the most beautiful woman in Washington when we first came here. She was so intelligent and so witty."

He looks around. "Everything is exactly the same here as it was when Mrs. Pepper left it," he says. "I feel a considerable closeness to her here. I didn't want to disturb the place that I'd been with her."

"Her toilet articles are all in our bathroom and on the shower curtain there is a little note: 'When you are finished your bath, please close the curtain.' Apparently, I had been leaving the curtain open so Mrs. Pepper left me this note. It's still up there."

He recalls the first time he saw her. "She was wearing a bright yellow dress and when I saw her, I said, 'That's the prettiest girl I have ever seen. I've got to meet her.'"

"They were just a delightful couple," says the comedian Bob Hope, a family friend. "Mildred had a delightful sense of humor. I know that Claude was really knocked out when she left."

The Peppers spoke only once about the possibility of Mildred dying after doctors diagnosed her cancer.

"We were having breakfast one morning in Miami. She was sitting across the table from me and suddenly, she said with considerable sadness in her face, 'Claude, I guess we have just about come to the end of the road.'"

"Well, I burst into tears and rushed around and embraced her, and I said, 'Don't say that. I

can't live without you!' And she never said a word again about it."

"I realized later that one of the greatest tragedies of my life was that I never told her, we never talked about, how much I, uh, but you see I never abandoned hope. I always thought that they would find some cure, and I never wanted her to get down, so I just never talked to her about her, uh, going. I later found out that she had known her condition all along. I hadn't hidden anything from her. I'd only missed the chance to say goodbye."

"That has caused me much sadness, much sadness."

Mr. Pepper later spoke adamantly in Congress in favor of a bill that would have allowed patients suffering terminal illnesses such as cancer to use heroin.

"I told them about my wife's suffering... about that killing, terrible pain, but they were afraid that they'd be accused of voting for drugs, the bunch of damn weak, spineless bastards."

He was at her side when she went into a coma and he was still there days later when she died.

"At night," he says, "when I go into our bedroom and look at her bed next to mine, I say, 'Hello darling, hey' and I sit down and think of her and talk to her and that helps, but I still get very lonely for her, very lonely."

A stream of admirers is always there, even when he is eating.

"You are one of this country's greatest Americans," says one white-haired man.

"God bless you, Claude Pepper," says another.

"My, my," says Pepper, "people say the nicest things to me."

"I have always considered politics a form of ministry," he says. "It has an almost religious feeling to it. That's why I can't understand this man Reagan."

"I hope I will be around in a few years when the spell of his personality wears off and serious-minded politicians sit down and try to evaluate him. Is he a clown, a barker at a circus? Who is this man? This Ronald Reagan?"

INSIDE the television studio, Mr. Pepper sits slumped in a chair on the small stage set, the floor speaker by his foot, the screen to his right, the camera dead ahead. He stares. He is tired. Earlier, he had complained: "I don't know how many more of these I want to do. It's too hard, getting up at 5:30. He looks very old."

"OK, sir, five seconds," the cameraman says, and begins the countdown on the fingers of his outstretched hand. As the seconds tick off, Claude Pepper begins a remarkable transformation. He shifts forward, he looks suddenly alert, his right hand moves upward, ready to stab the air to make a point.

When Mr. Schieffer asks how serious a problem abuse of the elderly really is, Mr. Pepper is center stage, his voice commanding.

"It's extremely serious, Mr. Schieffer, and it is growing more serious all the time. Our committee on aging held its first hearing on this subject in 1981 and we were SHOCKED to find out the extent of this abuse. It has increased about 4 percent, about 100,000 cases per year since we held those hearings." The time between words and phrases is perfect, the diction flawless.

"Who are the victims, congressman?" Mr. Schieffer asks. "And who are the people causing this abuse?"

"Most of the ABUSE comes from INTIMATE family members," came the reply. "For example, we had a SHOCKING case where a son ROBBED his mother of her money and BEAT HER UP AND RAPED HER."

"What should be done?" asked Mr. Schieffer. Mr. Pepper doesn't flinch. His reactions are as polished as Sir Laurence Olivier.

"We must set up organizations to encourage and put pressure on those who have knowledge about abuse of the elderly to report that abuse," he says. "States must pass tougher laws to prevent elderly abuse and federal funds must be allocated to organizations that make preventing such abuse a priority."

It has been another successful performance by the master politician. Claude Pepper, the poor Southern boy who at 15 dreamed of being president of the United States, has been tested once again. He can still bring down the house.

UN Election Threatens Neutrality of Refugee Post

By Lisa Schlein

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A confrontation between a U.S.-backed Swiss candidate and an internationally known Third World diplomat for the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is threatening to politicize this normally nonpartisan humanitarian office.

During the next few weeks, the UN General Assembly will elect a successor to the present high commissioner, Poul Hartling of Denmark, who completes an eight-year term at the end of this year.

Traditionally, the high commissioner is elected by consensus. But, this year, diplomatic sources say, heightened rivalry between the two chief contenders for the post — Butros Butros Ghali, 63, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Jean-Pierre Hocké, 47, director of operations for the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the first time in its history, force the issue to a vote.

"That would be a catastrophe for the UNHCR," a diplomat remarked. "The principle of unanimity is vital because the UNHCR must be seen as being completely impartial."

He said that a vote against any particular candidate by a bloc of countries would compromise the organization's standing. "The work of the UNHCR must be seen as something which goes beyond political concerns."

The office was established by the UN General Assembly in 1951 to help thousands of European refugees displaced by World War II find new homes. It was thought that the office would be dissolved at the end of its three-year mandate, but refugee problems around the world have kept the agency at work ever since.

The office now cares for 10 million refugees throughout the world. In the past 35 years, its annual budget has risen from \$35 million to \$500 million. In recognition of its humanitarian service to refugees in such countries as Indonesia, Sudan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Cyprus, the office was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1981.



Poul Hartling, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, touring a Vietnamese refugee camp in Hong Kong earlier this year.

Mr. Butros Ghali has been lobbying hard for the position of high commissioner for more than a year and is said to have lined up impressive Third World support for his candidacy. He is considered to be a very agile diplomat. As a close associate of Egypt's slain president, Anwar Sadat, Mr. Butros Ghali helped negotiate the Camp David Agreement with Israel. However, this success is seen as a major liability for Mr. Butros Ghali's candidacy among the radical Arab states that opposed the agreement.

A potentially more serious problem lies in the doubts being raised about Mr. Butros Ghali's fund-raising abilities. The organization's critical financial situation has become the pivotal issue in this debate. Mr. Hocké is widely seen as someone who can bring the office back to financial health.

Diplomatic observers say these financial considerations, now probably are working in his favor, provided the choice is between them.

But the observers say that Mr. Butros Ghali can probably still muster a majority of the votes in the General Assembly. Thus, in an effort to assure his election, they say he might decide to disregard the rule of consensus and call for a vote.

Such a move could seriously affect the office's work by politicizing what has, until now, been widely regarded as a nonpolitical office. Unlike many UN agencies, the office rarely has been

criticized for being used for partisan political interests.

The organization is facing a serious budgetary shortfall of \$40 million. Mr. Hartling blames the high value of the dollar and a spate of emergencies in Africa for the financial crisis. If donor countries do not make up this deficit, the new high commissioner could find himself running a bankrupt organization when he takes over Jan. 1.

Because of the financial squeeze, countries in Asia and Africa that maintain large refugee programs reportedly are lining up behind Mr. Hocké. Though he is generally recognized as a tough negotiator and able administrator, Mr. Hocké's close identification with the United States has, until recently, tended to hurt his candidacy. Now this identification is seen as an advantage in many quarters.

THE United States will be contributing a third of the organization's \$500 million budget for 1986. Mr. Hocké's relationship with Western donor countries including the United States, which is pushing his candidacy, is regarded as giving him a marked advantage in fund-raising.

Mr. Hocké's supporters reject assertions that he, as high commissioner, would become the servant of U.S. refugee policies. They point out that when he was directing International Red Cross operations during the TWA hostage crisis

in June, Mr. Hocké resisted intense U.S. pressures to have the Red Cross act as a go-between in negotiating efforts.

He stuck firmly to his contention that mediation of that kind went counter to the Red Cross principle that all parties involved in a hostage-taking situation must formally request Red Cross participation. Contrary to some published reports, neither the United States, Israel nor the hijackers formally approached the Red Cross to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Three other men are vying for the post of high commissioner: Max van der Stoep, 61, former foreign minister of the Netherlands; Anders Thunberg, 51, Swedish minister of defense, and Tom Vraksel, 49, Norwegian delegate to the UN in New York. While their chances are generally regarded as slim, they cannot be counted out.

This session of the General Assembly runs until Christmas. If no clear winner emerges, then the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, will have to find a compromise candidate. Mr. Hartling, 71, has ruled out any possibility of continuing in the post. However, observers believe he might be persuaded to reconsider.

Another name that comes up periodically as a dark horse candidate is that of Diego Cordovez, a UN special envoy. He is a member of Mr. de Cuellar's inner circle and chief negotiator for the UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan.

For Many Czechoslovaks, Commitment Is to a Cottage

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

TREBAN, Czechoslovakia — Jiri Roubek is a busy, 55-year-old bus driver who spends his workdays navigating the congested streets of Prague and his weeknights in a cramped city apartment.

Every free day from April to October, however, Mr. Roubek and his wife can be found here in a cozy two-story cottage along the tree-shaded bank of the Berounka River. In theory, they come to relax under their apple trees or in the lazy, leafy warmth of the riverbank.

Yet Mr. Roubek says it is here that his hardest labor awaits. "All I do here is work," he said one recent afternoon, proudly pointing out the new stairway and boiler that are his latest projects. He sighed with satisfaction. "Now we have to tend the apple trees. I'll want a real holiday, I go somewhere else."

Mr. Roubek's zest for chores is not uncommon in Treban, where 600 weekend cottages now surround 200 permanent houses. In fact, industriousness seems to be the prevailing ethic among the tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks who have made the securing, tending and improvement of weekend cottages into a kind of national cult.

For years, the economy of this tightly controlled nation of 15 million people has been plagued by stagnation and low productivity. Political life has been frozen since the Communist Party's efforts at liberalization were crushed by a 1968 Soviet-led invasion.

So frustrated intellectuals, bureaucrats and workers seem to reserve their best ideas and time for country homes and private hobbies that have marked a whole population's quiet withdrawal from formal civic life.

"It's a way to live," a Czechoslovak journalist explained. "In the city, you live in a small apartment in a satellite suburb. In the country, you have your own place. You have your own garden. So you work like hell to fix it up and get the frustration out of your body."

Diplomats and intellectuals in Prague say that Czechoslovaks' preoccupation with privacy has grown more pronounced with each year of rule by the country's hard-line Communist government. Since taking power in 1969, the leadership of the Communist Party secretary, Gustav Husak, has clung to the orthodox policies of the 1950s and 1960s even as most other Eastern European nations have experimented with political or economic reforms.

Here, public attitudes seem numbed by a

penetrating sense of stagnation. "We don't have events in Czechoslovakia, we just have a situation," said Jiri Dienstbier, a spokesman for the dissident group Charter 77, "and it's been the same situation for the last 17 years."

The by-product of this immobility has been a highly centralized, chronically sluggish economy that nevertheless has consistently offered Czechoslovaks relatively high living standards in exchange for relatively little work.

The alienation from formal responsibilities has grown so great that it has become a frequent subject of analysis for the official press. The Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo, for example, recently criticized the "formalism and passivity" among young Communists and complained of low attendance at party education courses.

Other reports have pointed to a steep decline in worker productivity since 1980. A 1984 study in the region of Slovakia estimated that workers in some industries wasted up to 20 percent of their time on the job through such practices as arriving late, leaving early and taking long breaks.

Recently, there have been signs of a revival of both ideas and activism among Czechoslovak youth, who are said to reject both the official political establishment and the quiet, passive alienation of those scarred by the failure of reform in the 1960s.

ROMAN Catholic church leaders report rising interest among the young in religion as an independent form of expression. Government officials estimate that as many as half of the 100,000 faithful who participated in a church celebration of St. Methodius in the town of Velehrad last summer were young.

In Prague, interest in jazz and rock music has spawned a large network of unofficial and underground associations that stage small festivals on the city's outskirts on weekend nights and circulate uncensored bulletins. A growing number of young intellectuals are said to be seeking out mental jobs that allow them to pursue independent research and writing.

Yet all these small signs of change are easily outweighed by phenomena such as the rush for cottages. On Friday evenings, Prague seems to empty of life as cars jam the freeways.

"Everybody likes to joke about how you become a slave to your 'hut,'" said a Prague professional whose cottage lies only a 40-minute drive from Prague. "But it's the only place where you can go and sweat for yourself and not give a damn about anything else."

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1241.8	1237.4	1236.3	+1.7
Trans	441.8	441.8	441.8	0.0
Util	137.8	137.8	137.8	0.0
Comp	587.8	587.8	587.8	0.0

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1241.8	1236.3	1236.3	+1.7	118,250
441.8	441.8	441.8	0.0	1,200
137.8	137.8	137.8	0.0	1,200
587.8	587.8	587.8	0.0	1,200

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 118,250
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 117,800
Prev. consolidated close 1237.40

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	28.00	+0.00	100	0.00
Declined	28.00	-0.00	100	0.00
Unchanged	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Total Issues	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
New Issues	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Volume up	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Volume down	28.00	0.00	100	0.00

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago	Vol.
2511.2	+1.2	2500.0	2400.0	1,200
2511.2	+1.2	2500.0	2400.0	1,200
2511.2	+1.2	2500.0	2400.0	1,200
2511.2	+1.2	2500.0	2400.0	1,200
2511.2	+1.2	2500.0	2400.0	1,200

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			
BoalCo	2772			

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
72.00	+0.00	100	0.00	100
72.00	+0.00	100	0.00	100
72.00	+0.00	100	0.00	100
72.00	+0.00	100	0.00	100
72.00	+0.00	100	0.00	100

NYSE Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	28.00	+0.00	100	0.00
Declined	28.00	-0.00	100	0.00
Unchanged	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Total Issues	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
New Issues	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Volume up	28.00	0.00	100	0.00
Volume down	28.00	0.00	100	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
145,511	277,468	8,632	0.00	100
145,511	277,468	8,632	0.00	100
145,511	277,468	8,632	0.00	100
145,511	277,468	8,632	0.00	100
145,511	277,468	8,632	0.00	100

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
211.2	209.2	210.2	+1.0	1,200
211.2	209.2	210.2	+1.0	1,200
211.2	209.2	210.2	+1.0	1,200
211.2	209.2	210.2	+1.0	1,200
211.2	209.2	210.2	+1.0	1,200

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. Volume	Prev. 4 P.M. Volume	Prev. Cons. Volume	Chg.	Vol.
1,200	1,200	1,200	0.00	100
1,200	1,200	1,200	0.00	100
1,200	1,200	1,200	0.00	100
1,200	1,200	1,200	0.00	100
1,200	1,200	1,200	0.00	100

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
227.97	226.41	227.97	+1.57	1,200
227.97	226.41	227.97	+1.57	1,200
227.97	226.41	227.97	+1.57	1,200
227.97	226.41	227.97	+1.57	1,200
227.97	226.41	227.97	+1.57	1,200

Stock Prices Firm in New York

NEW YORK — Share prices climbed in active trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange but pulled back from setting a new closing high for the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Dow was up about 14 points in mid-afternoon trading but slipped from its highs to close with a gain of 8.74 at 1,368.73, just shy of its record finish at 1,369.29, set Oct. 17.

Advances outpaced declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume totaled 110.6 million shares, up from 97.9 million Monday.

Analysis said statements by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, in Toronto Monday night had a positive impact on trading. Mr. Volcker characterized current Fed monetary policy as "relatively accommodative." He also said he did not expect recent growth in the U.S. money supply to renew inflation.

This assertion reassured the equity market that any Fed attempt to slow money growth will not be so heavy handed as to endanger economic growth, said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany.

Mr. Volcker's statements were well received in the bond market, which is facing a \$17.75-billion Treasury refinancing effort this week. The stronger bond market — when the bond market strengthens, prices rise and interest rates fall — helped interest-rate sensitive stocks, Mr. Johnson said.

Harry Vilcek of Suro & Co. in San Francisco said the market would surpass the 1,400-mark on the Dow.

"Downside risk is limited at this point," Mr.

Dow Jones Changes List

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average, the widely watched measure of activity on the New York Stock Exchange, is being changed to include Philip Morris Cos. and McDonald's Corp., Dow Jones & Co. said Tuesday. The two companies will replace General Foods Corp. and American Brands Inc., which are on the current list of 30 industrial.

Philip Morris, a tobacco producer, is being put on the list because it is acquiring General Foods Corp. Dow Jones said it is taking off American Brands, the fourth-largest U.S. cigarette maker, to prevent the index from becoming too heavily weighted on the side of tobacco.

The addition of McDonald's, the parent of the fast food restaurants, to the list will insert a services company into the index and compensate for the overweighing of packaged convenience foods companies, Dow Jones said.

Vilcek said, "Investors can feel some assurance that they will see considerably higher prices near-term."

Beatrice Cos. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 43 3/4. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. sweetened its offer for Beatrice to 34 1/2 shares.

AT&T followed, up 1/2 to 20 1/2. Other interest-sensitive telecommunication issues also advanced. Ameritech added 1 1/4 to 94. U.S. West 1 1/4 to 80 1/4. Nynex 1 1/4 to 86. Bell South 1 to 41 1/2 and Pacific Telesis 1/2 to 74 1/2.

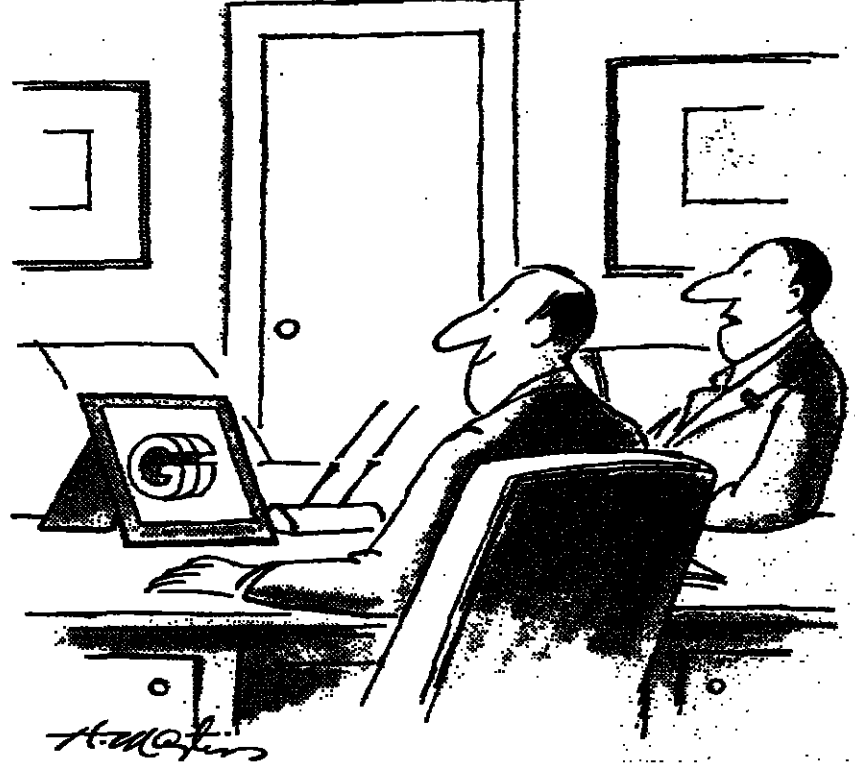
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	22.00	AAR	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AGS	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMC	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AME	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMF	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMN	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMT	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMV	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMW	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMX	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	AMZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	22.00	BMC	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BEL	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BEN	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BID	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BIO	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BIR	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BIS	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BIZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BKE	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BKL	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	22.00	BRZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BRY	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BUD	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BUN	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BUR	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BUS	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BVA	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BVC	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BVE	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	BVI	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	22.00	CAI	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAL	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAN	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAR	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAT	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAU	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAV	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAW	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAX	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CAY	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
24.00	22.00	CEA	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEB	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEC	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CED	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEE	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEG	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEH	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEI	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	CEK	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00



"Didn't you used to have your wife's picture in that frame?"

For our 1985 Annual Report, write:
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Handwritten note: 05.10.1985

AMEX prices	P.34	Foreign exchange	P.37
AMEX futures	P.34	Gold prices	P.37
NYSE prices	P.34	Interest rates	P.37
NYSE futures	P.34	Oil prices	P.37
Commodity prices	P.34	Other markets	P.37
Commodity futures	P.34		

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1985

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Returning From Overseas Can Mean a Backward Step

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has long been fashionable to move abroad in order to move up in the corporate hierarchy of multinational firms, and in many European multinationals, foreign assignments are still a plus for a career.

But in other companies, executives who return to corporate headquarters after a foreign assignment now find that they may have to take a demotion, make a lateral move or find another job. And in addition to a certain loss of status, the returning executive usually loses the overseas perks and does not always live as well back home.

The "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" phenomenon is one problem. But the continuing stagnation in both the French and British economies means that many corporate headquarters are not expanding their management staff. For some executives, there is no job when they return.

"It's a very great problem which has been compounded by the recession," said a senior executive with a large British mining multinational. "The career opportunities on people returning from abroad are very much less than a few years ago. Companies are contracting and people that might have left are hanging on to their positions."

That company copes with the problem by trying for six months to find an internal position for returning executives while at the same time giving them six months with an out-placement company. If nothing can be found internally, the executive is let go, hopefully to a job found by the out-placement concern. According to the mining company, the majority of returning executives do find comparable jobs within the concern, but they are not necessarily promoted.

"People now going overseas understand that this is what can happen to them," said the mining company executive. "It is one of the many factors making overseas assignments more difficult."

ACCORDING to a recent unpublished study by the Paris-based Inter Cultural Management Associates, all 10 of the French multinationals surveyed said it was difficult to find jobs for executives returning from foreign assignments because of the scarcity of management jobs at headquarters. Most companies said that, at best, returning executives went back to jobs comparable to the ones held before they left.

"More than sending people abroad, the difficult thing is repatriation and getting people back into the company at a suitable level," said Anders Sundeus, who is in charge of recruitment at Volvo AB, the Swedish car group. Six years ago, Volvo began designating someone in the home office to communicate regularly with executives abroad about what is going on at headquarters, especially with regard to job openings.

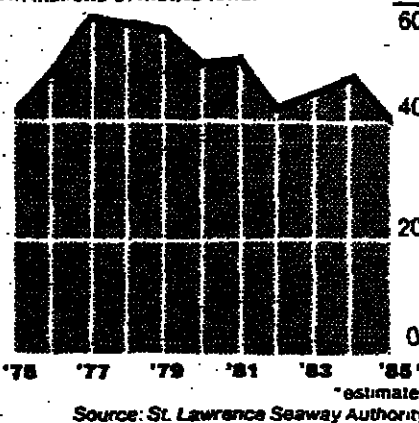
The program has helped Volvo executives plan their reintegration into corporate headquarters, but Mr. Sundeus said, "It is still difficult to find a suitable position for returning executives." Many of those returning lose the incentives they were given when sent abroad — including housing subsidies, cost-of-living adjustments, salary premiums as high as 25 percent of base salary in countries considered as difficult assignments and, for U.S. executives, tax-equalization programs.

"Usually returning executives have been used to a much higher standard of living in the foreign country, so they have some problems adjusting," said P.H. Knippen, director of corporate staff at Philips NV, the Dutch electronics group.

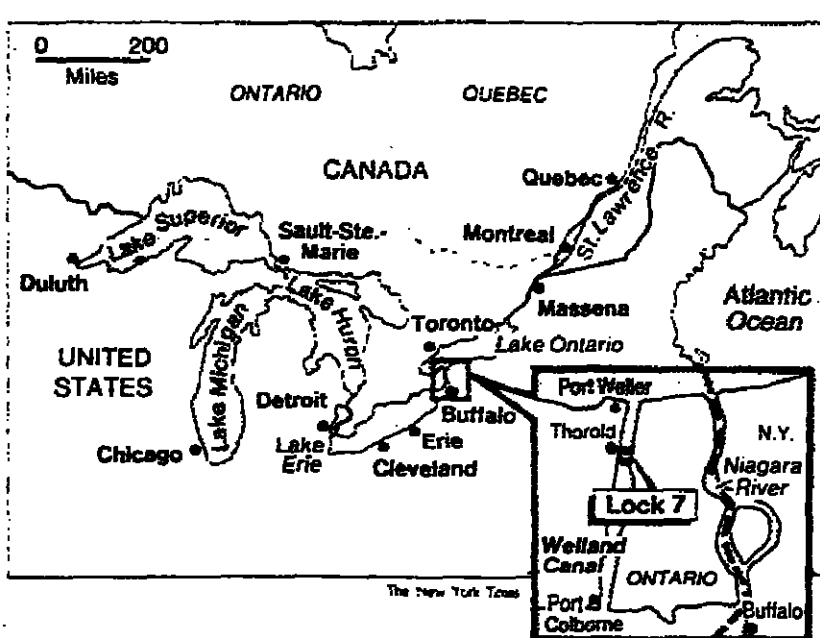
"The difficult thing is getting people back into the company at a suitable level."

Traffic Through the St. Lawrence Seaway

The total amount shipped through the canal's Montreal-Lake Ontario section, in millions of metric tons.



Source: St. Lawrence Seaway Authority



Accident Worsens Seaway's Hard Times

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

THOROLD, Ontario — The rumble of the heavy machinery goes on for 24 hours a day these days, as experts and workers try, first, to determine why a concrete chunk of Lock No. 7 slammed into the side of a ship two weeks ago, and second, to repair the damage.

For the more than 70 ships backed up in or outside of the Welland Canal, the cost of the delay amounts to \$15,000 a day. The three-week closure, officials have said, will mean a loss of more than \$350,000 for many ships.

But the stakes might be considerably larger, in both money and in the confidence of shippers. The accident here was the second on the St. Lawrence Seaway in less than a year. Last year, a lift bridge jammed in Valleyfield, Quebec, causing an 18-day shutdown and costing shippers more than \$40 million in lost business.

This has resulted in mounting worries that the seaway, portions of which are more than a half century old, is fraying at the edges because of inadequate maintenance.

Iain Angus, a member of Parliament representing Thunder Bay, Ontario, home of a huge grain port, compared the seaway to an old car. "You can keep the motor tuned, you can change the oil and rotate the tires," he said, "but at some point the muffler is going to fall off. And then next week, it's the motor or something else."

Answers to questions about the adequacy of the seaway's upkeep will await investigations by Canada and the United States, which jointly administer the seaway.

What is potentially clear now, however, is that the waterway has not lived up to the dreams many had for what was once the biggest construction project in the world.

Shippers through the 2,300-mile (3,700-kilometer), \$4.4-billion waterway have been running at considerably less than two-thirds of capacity in recent years. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Canadian agency that oversees the seaway, says traffic through mid-October was down 25 percent from last year, which itself was down by more than 20 percent from 1977, the best year.

This year, the seaway's operating deficit was expected to widen to 10 million to 12 million Canadian dollars (\$7.3 million to \$8.7 million), from 2.6 million dollars last year. The Welland accident seems certain to increase the loss.

If the Canadian government carries through on its threat to recoup a \$37-million surplus the seaway accumulated in better years, the effect could be a fare increase as high as 28 percent at a time when traffic is dwindling.

"The seaway is becoming noncompetitive and any increase in cost is just going to exacerbate that problem," said Donald S. Rothwell, president of the Great Lakes Waterways Development Association, an organization of industries dependent on seaway shipments.

A big part of the reason for this year's decline was last year's poor grain harvest in western Canada. Canadian grain accounts for a third of seaway traffic, and can logically be expected to rebound.

Other problems are almost certainly more

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Tin Industry Experts Discuss Ways to Shore Up the Market

By Joe Joseph

Reuters

LONDON — Leading figures from the world's tin industry began two days of crisis talks in London Tuesday to try to prevent a market collapse that could threaten producing nations' economies, the financial stability of many dealing firms and London's reputation as a leading metals-trading center.

The crisis, sparked off last week when the International Tin Council (ITC) said that it had run out of cash to support prices above their free-market levels, has plunged the London Metal Exchange (LME) into its worst upheaval since the 1930s.

Tin dealings on the LME, the world's premier forum for metals trading, have been suspended since last Thursday while ITC officials and bankers struggle to patch together a rescue package to restore confidence and limit further damage.

The upheaval in the tin market has already spilled over into other trading floors on the LME, where, according to some estimates, business has slumped by almost a third. After meeting with bankers on Monday night, Peter De Koning, who buys and sells tin for the ITC's buffer stock, said: "The banks were very understanding and all recognize the importance of the council being able to continue to operate."

But only hours before delegates from the ITC's 22 producer and consumer member nations began their talks in London on Tuesday, officials of many major producing

countries were saying that their countries would not pay more money for further buffer-stock operations, the ITC's key price-support mechanism.

Paul Leong, Malaysia's minister for primary industries, said in Kuala Lumpur that it was no longer possible for the ITC to try to defend prices at current levels because of the weight of the world surplus. Tuesday's meeting was focused on other ways of stabilizing the market, he said.

The decision to halt trading was taken after prices had tumbled to a 34-month low of \$2.140 (\$11.600) a metric ton in early trading last Thursday, well below the target floor price of \$3.500 that the International Tin Council seeks to defend.

Mr. De Koning said that the steep price fall had undermined the confidence of the ITC's bank creditors, but analysts said that matters were brought to a head by ITC producing members' delay in paying out the \$60 million of extra funds for the buffer stock that they had pledged last month.

Analysis believed that the two main options facing officials were the injection of a large amount of cash to shore up the buffer stock's finances or a commitment by member governments to underwrite all the ITC's financial obligations, estimated by some to be about \$200 million.

However, Mr. Leong, who speaks for the world's biggest tin producer, said that the LME should consider the possibility of a tin market without buffer-stock intervention in the near future.

The ITC's expensive buying operations have left it with about \$500 million of unwanted tin in its buffer stock, but many dealers estimate that, without such support, buying prices could fall by as much as 50 percent.

Chirayu Isarangkura Na Ayutha, Thailand's industry minister, said in Bangkok on Tuesday that his country would not offer additional funds to the buffer stock until other member countries help solve the ITC's financial problems. Industry sources in the Far East said most producer economies were suffering from severe recession, face cash-flow problems and were unable to support ITC market operations.

Channel Tunnel Funding Cited

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British partners in a group of British and French companies seeking to build a tunnel under the English Channel said Tuesday that they had lined up enough money to start building.

Channel Tunnel Group PLC said the tunnel could open by 1993. Thursday is the deadline for submitting bids on the project to the British and French governments.

Channel Tunnel officials said the tunnel would cost about \$2.3 billion (\$3.2 billion), or half as much as the bridge-tunnel proposed by Eurotunnel. Channel Tunnel's main competitors.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
American dollar	2.785	2.785
British pound	5.232	5.232
French franc	6.549	6.549
German mark	1.936	1.936
Italian lira	1,376.75	1,376.75
Japanese yen	161.25	161.25
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.936	1.936
U.S. dollar	1.936	1.936
U.S. dollar	1.936	1.936

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates Oct. 29	Oct. 30
3-month T-bill	7 1/8%
6-month T-bill	7 1/4%
1-year T-bill	7 1/4%
3-month Treasury note	7 1/4%
6-month Treasury note	7 1/4%
1-year Treasury note	7 1/4%

Gold

Gold	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
Gold price	328.00	328.00
Gold price	328.00	328.00
Gold price	328.00	328.00

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
Fidelity Puritan	1.10	1.10
Fidelity Puritan	1.10	1.10
Fidelity Puritan	1.10	1.10

To Our Readers

Beginning today, we are adding the U.S. dollar exchange rate for the Soviet ruble to the currency table above. The rate is determined by the Soviet State Bank. In the U.S. futures section, we begin publishing 30-day futures and the March 1986 futures today. Meanwhile, we are deleting the Oats and GNMA futures from our listings.

Exchange Reopened By Malaysia

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — The Kuala Lumpur Commodities Exchange resumed operating Tuesday under a new set of rules, after widespread defaults halted trading in March 1984.

The exchange, the world's only futures market for palm oil, was not a "casino for get-rich-quick schemes," Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said at a ceremony to mark the new operation.

Mr. Mahathir, in introducing a system of fiduciary guarantees to protect against a recurrence of the defaults, also said the government would allow foreigners to hold more than a 50-percent interest in brokerage groups.

He also voiced hope that the exchange would introduce other commodities and financial instruments and stock indices.

Exchange officials said the new rules should ensure no repetition of the chaos that resulted from the default of a speculator who had nearly cornered the market in palm oil futures.

The affair frightened off traders, and volume, which had once exceeded 1,000 lots of 25 metric tons a day, dropped to a trickle before trading stopped.

Mr. Mahathir said: "An exchange, however well provided with laws, rules and regulations, has still too many opportunities and loopholes for the unscrupulous to take advantage."

Under the new rules, the exchange will operate on a new guarantee system based on a fiduciary chain, officials said, and Mr. Mahathir said anyone trying to undermine market confidence would be punished.

The new rules offer guarantees from the newly established Malaysian Futures Clearing Corp.

Other changes in the rules included revamping the Commodities Trading Act, and giving the exchange more powers to prosecute market manipulators.

Traders and refiners had mixed views on whether the exchange could sustain a high volume, although they said producers and refiners needed a properly functioning market as a place to hedge.

SEC Rules That Hutton Violated Securities Laws

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission cited E.F. Hutton & Co. and its parent firm Tuesday for securities law violations in connection with cash-management practices that earlier resulted in the concern pleading guilty to wire and mail fraud.

It was one of several SEC actions stemming from activities uncovered during a lengthy Justice Department investigation that led to the firm's guilty plea to criminal charges involving bank overdrafting.

Without admitting or denying allegations in the SEC civil complaint, Hutton consented to a judgment entered in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The SEC said its actions were based on Hutton's failure "to disclose the financial effects of cash concentration practices."

Under the negotiated settlement, Hutton will reimburse the investors' companies it managed and their shareholders by more than \$1 million.

The firm also is barred from opening any new retail brokerage offices pending an examination of its policies and practices by an independent consultant acceptable to the commission.

The SEC said Hutton will be granted a further temporary exemption to a law requiring automatic termination of the right to act as an investment adviser for firms convicted of a felony, pending

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1,000 shares	110
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10,000 shares	450
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50 options @ 3	180

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sta.	High		Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low										

(Continued from Page 10)

241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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(Continued on Page 14)

Oct 3

[illegible]

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd
London

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Figure 1 is a line graph illustrating the percentage of the total sample for each age group across different years. The y-axis represents the percentage of the total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the years, with labels for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020. The age groups are represented by different line styles: 0-14 (solid line), 15-24 (dashed line), 25-34 (dotted line), 35-44 (dash-dot line), 45-54 (long dashed line), 55-64 (short dashed line), 65-74 (dash-dot-dot line), and 75+ (solid line with markers). The graph shows a clear trend of aging, with the 0-14 group decreasing from about 20% in 1980 to about 10% in 2020, and the 65-74 group increasing from about 10% in 1980 to about 20% in 2020.

100

 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

1

1

12 Month				Close				12 Month				Close				
High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	51s	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	51s	100s	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	
25	20%	UnitTel	1.92	5.8	9	1182	21%	21%	21%	44%	34%	Warr of	2.80	7.4	101	28
15%	15%	UnitTel	1.26	5.2	11	17%	17%	17%	4.50	9.4	77	48	37%	37%	37%	37%
32%	15%	UnitTel	2.0	1.5	31	19%	19%	19%	20%	4	Warr of	1.02	16	16	16	16
25%	14%	UnitTel	1.8	3.8	7	18%	20%	20%	32%	10%	Warr of	2.00	47	1345	43	22%
28%	21%	UnitTel	1.17	4.2	10	21%	24%	24%	4%	4%	Warr of	1.50	49	25	26%	26%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Varian Associates			
	3rd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Net Inc.	11.1	11.1	23.2
Per Share	1.1	1.1	2.3
	Year	1985	1984
Revenue	\$7,275	\$7,275	\$7,275
Net Inc.	92.8	92.8	92.8
Per Share	9.28	9.28	9.28
Warner-Lambert			
	3rd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Net Inc.	40.91	40.91	40.91
Per Share	4.09	4.09	4.09
	9 Months	1985	1984
Revenue	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Net Inc.	1,074	1,074	1,074
Per Share	107.4	107.4	107.4
White Cons. Ind.			
	3rd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Net Inc.	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	1.0	1.0	1.0
Transbanc Financial			
	3rd Qtr.	1985	1984
Revenue	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Net Inc.	1.0	1.0	1.0
Per Share	1.0	1.0	1.0

3 Major Banks in South Africa Plan to Cut Prime Rate by 1%

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG—Trust Bank of Africa Ltd., Barclays National Bank and Volkskas Ltd. said Tuesday that they will cut their prime rate by 1 percent to 17.5 percent beginning Monday.

The announcement comes a week after Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. said that it would cut prime to 17.5 percent from 18.5 percent.

Asian Commodities

GOLD FUTURES Oct 29

Class	Previous
1st Year	288.00
2nd Year	288.00
3rd Year	288.00
4th Year	288.00
5th Year	288.00
6th Year	288.00
7th Year	288.00
8th Year	288.00
9th Year	288.00
10th Year	288.00

London Commodities

SUGAR Oct 29

Class	Previous
1st Year	288.00
2nd Year	288.00
3rd Year	288.00
4th Year	288.00
5th Year	288.00
6th Year	288.00
7th Year	288.00
8th Year	288.00
9th Year	288.00
10th Year	288.00

Paris Commodities

SUGAR Oct 29

Class	Previous
1st Year	288.00
2nd Year	288.00
3rd Year	288.00
4th Year	288.00
5th Year	288.00
6th Year	288.00
7th Year	288.00
8th Year	288.00
9th Year	288.00
10th Year	288.00

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YOU KNEW

NY High-Low

NEW YORK	HIGH	LOW
Gold	380.00	379.00
Silver	15.00	14.90
Copper	3.50	3.40
Aluminum	1.20	1.15
Steel	0.80	0.75
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50
Natural Gas	1.50	1.40
Wheat	4.50	4.40
Corn	3.50	3.40
Soybeans	10.00	9.80
Beans	15.00	14.80
Wheat	4.50	4.40
Corn	3.50	3.40
Soybeans	10.00	9.80
Beans	15.00	14.80

AMX High-Low

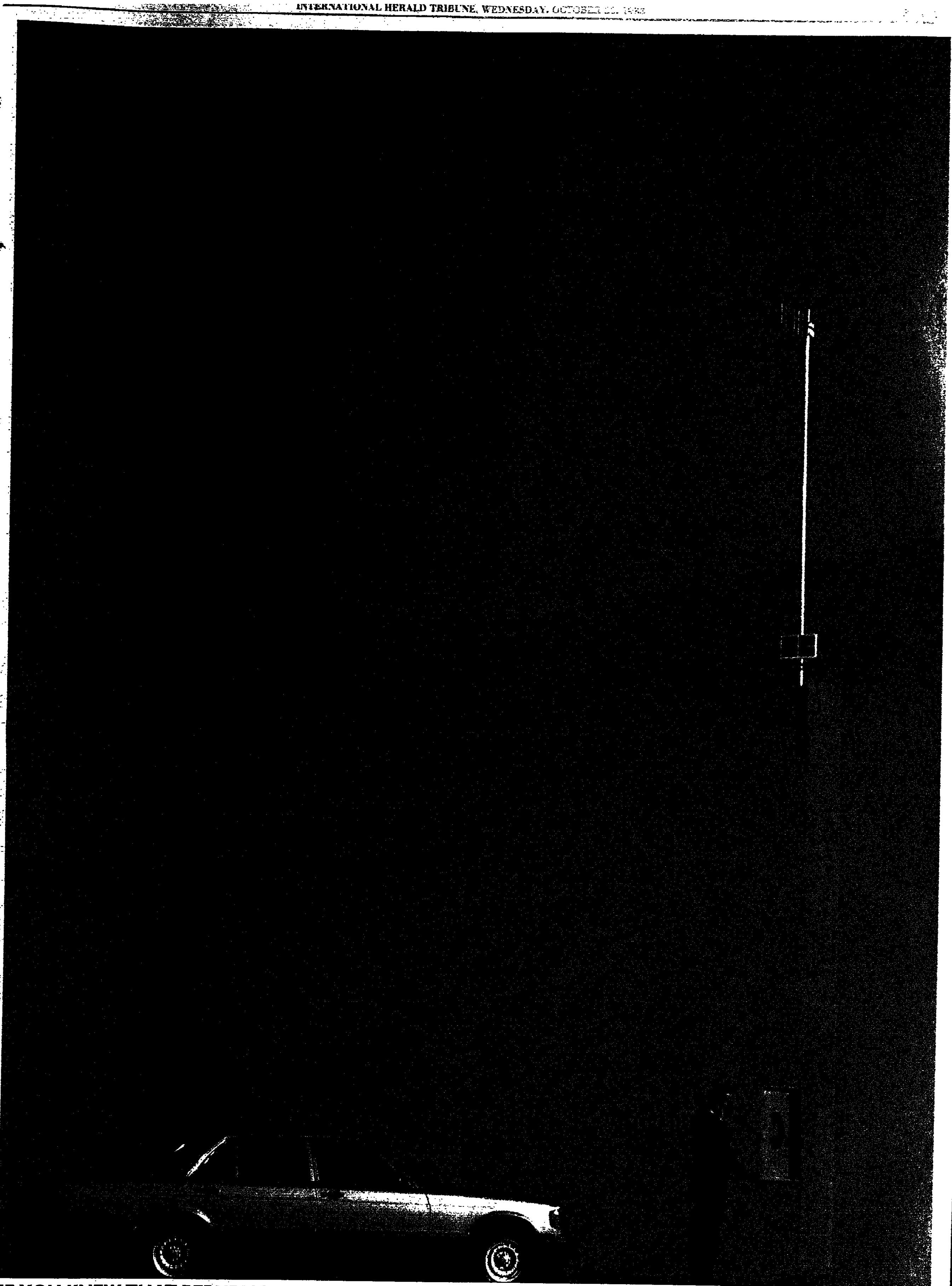
AMSTERDAM	HIGH	LOW
Gold	380.00	379.00
Silver	15.00	14.90
Copper	3.50	3.40
Aluminum	1.20	1.15
Steel	0.80	0.75
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50
Natural Gas	1.50	1.40
Wheat	4.50	4.40
Corn	3.50	3.40
Soybeans	10.00	9.80
Beans	15.00	14.80

London Metals

LONDON	HIGH	LOW
Gold	380.00	379.00
Silver	15.00	14.90
Copper	3.50	3.40
Aluminum	1.20	1.15
Steel	0.80	0.75
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50
Natural Gas	1.50	1.40
Wheat	4.50	4.40
Corn	3.50	3.40
Soybeans	10.00	9.80
Beans	15.00	14.80

DM Futures Options

DM	HIGH	LOW
Gold	380.00	379.00
Silver	15.00	14.90
Copper	3.50	3.40
Aluminum	1.20	1.15
Steel	0.80	0.75
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50
Natural Gas	1.50	1.40
Wheat	4.50	4.40
Corn	3.50	3.40
Soybeans	10.00	9.80
Beans	15.00	14.80



IF YOU KNEW THAT REPUBLIC SERVES CLIENTS IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES, YOU'D BE PHONING THEM TOO.

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Dollar Declines in U.S., European Trade

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower in New York on Tuesday after sustaining sharp losses in European trading.

Traders in New York said the decline of the U.S. currency was triggered by a steep drop in U.S. credit-market yields. But European dealers said the markets were reacting to the delayed effect of higher West German and Japanese interest rates, announced Monday.

The lower credit market yields were the result of encouraging comments on monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker. This in turn led to aggressive bidding at Tuesday's Treasury auction of \$6.75 billion of four-year notes.

The U.S. bond market was in such a euphoric mood that speculation intensified of a discount-rate

cut by the end of the year, dealers said. By the close, the dollar had fallen to 2.6105 Deutsche marks, from 2.6350 DM at Monday's close.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 2.6207 DM after an opening of 2.6350 DM. That compared with Monday's price of 2.6400 DM. In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.6325 DM, down from 2.6458 DM on Monday.

Some London dealers said it was now possible that the dollar could test the 2.60 DM level next week, although others doubted that Tuesday's decline had altered the overall steady trend.

The British pound closed in New York at \$1.4440, up from \$1.4275 on Monday. Earlier in London, the pound ended at \$1.436, up from \$1.428.

Another factor cited for the fall

in the dollar was renewed speculation about Britain becoming a full member of the European Monetary System.

U.S. selling also pushed down the dollar, European traders said. Dealers in Zurich also said speculation there of a possible U.S. discount-rate cut also helped the dollar's decline.

The U.S. unit fell in Zurich to 2.1523 Swiss francs, from 2.1658 francs. Later in New York, it finished lower, at 2.1390 francs, from 2.1625 francs.

Although one or two West German dealers believed the Bundesbank had intervened late in the session, most European dealers said they had seen no central bank activity.

"There was little point with the dollar going down on its own," one London dealer said.

Banks Seek Data on U.S. Debt Plan

WASHINGTON — Commercial bankers stopped short Tuesday of a general endorsement of the U.S. plan for easing the international debt crisis and called on Western governments to play a greater role in the strategy.

The managing director of the Institute for International Finance said, "There is a need for more information and more study," said the official, André de Laure, "and a wish for more involvement of credit governments."

The institute hosted a meeting on Monday of 58 senior bankers from U.S., European and Asian institutions. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors, was called to consider the U.S. plan for defusing the debt crisis.

Mr. de Laure said the banks had welcomed the plan, which was introduced three weeks ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and that they had expressed their general support.

But he also said that by no means represented a public commitment to lend debtors billions \$20 billion in the next three years, as Mr. Baker had urged.

In particular, Mr. de Laure said, the banks wanted creditor governments to advance guarantees for export credits to debtor countries through their official guarantee agencies.

They also wanted a more positive signal from Western governments that they were prepared to back a general capital increase for the World Bank.

To deal with the reluctance of smaller banks to lend more to the debtor countries, Mr. de Laure said, participants at the meeting discussed the possibility of a "mutual fund" through which their loans could be channeled.

The fund, he said, could be administered by the World Bank, possibly under the auspices of the institution's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, which insures against possible political risks of investing in the Third World.

Mr. de Laure also said the banks wanted more information regarding increased disbursement of loans by the World Bank.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Ex-Japan Minister Named to Merrill Lynch Panel

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Merrill Lynch & Co. has appointed a former Japanese foreign minister to its advisory council.

The New York-based financial services concern said the former official, Saburo Okita, would join the council for its first meeting in Asia, which has been scheduled for Dec. 16 and 17 in Tokyo. At that meeting, the council will discuss U.S.-Japanese trade friction and measures aimed at opening Japan's financial and securities markets.

Mr. Okita, who is the first Japanese citizen on the council, is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies in Tokyo, which he founded in 1981. He served as Japan's foreign minister from November 1975 to July 1980.

The appointment of Mr. Okita

followed that earlier this month of Lord Weinstock, managing director of General Electric Co. of Britain. Others on council are: William P. Rogers, the council's chairman, who is a former U.S. secretary of state and senior partner in the law firm of Rogers & Wells; Howard H. Baker Jr., the former U.S. Senate majority leader who currently is managing partner in the law firm of Vinson & Elkins; Roger E. Birk, chairman emeritus of Merrill Lynch; Jean-Yves Haberer, chairman and chief executive officer of Banque Paribas; and Trevor Eytton, president of Brascan Ltd. of Toronto.

Genera Institute Names Director

The International Management Institute in Geneva has appointed

Juan Rada as its new director. Mr. Rada, who is 34, is the youngest man ever to hold the post, will take over the running of the institute in October 1986, when the current director, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, retires.

Mr. Rada, a Chilean, is a leading authority on the socio-economics of high technology and chairs that department at the institute. He will continue to run the newly created technology-management unit there.

Western Union Telegraph Co. has appointed Wallace K. Hall to the new post of area vice president for the Far East. He is based in Tokyo. Previously, Mr. Hall was senior director, international liaison, based in the company's head office in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

EBC Amro Bank Ltd. of London

has appointed Hans Fontein as a managing director. He previously was the managing director of Amro International Ltd. in London. Also, EBC Amro named Michael Hughes an executive director with responsibility for Eurobond sales. He also was formerly with Amro International.

NCR France, a Paris-based unit of the U.S. maker of computers and other electronic office equipment, NCR Corp., has appointed John Quinlan as president-director general. He succeeds Lucien Bardeau.

Tryg-Hansa, the Swedish insurance group, has appointed Bjorn Sprangare as president, succeeding Curt-Stefan Giesecke, who will retire in June. Mr. Sprangare, who currently is president of Mo Och Domsjö AB, a Swedish pulp and paper company, will join Tryg-Hansa later this year and take full control of the company in June.

THE EUROMARKETS

First Deep-Discount 'Bulldog' Bonds Appear

By Christopher Pizzev

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market generally ended on a firmer note Tuesday, while the primary sector saw a variety of new issues, including the first ever deep-discount "bulldog" bonds, dealers said.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the chief bond dealer at a U.S. bank described as "disastrous" news that banks were planning to issue 36 Deutsche mark Eurobonds in November, totaling 7.475 billion DM. About 4.5 billion in DM Eurobonds have been issued so far this month, putting the secondary market under heavy pressure, dealers noted.

After the DM calendar was announced, the Inter-American Development Bank launched a 250-million-DM bond issue paying 7 1/2 percent a year over seven years and priced at par. The lead manager was Deutsche Bank AG.

In the sterling market, Safeway U.K. Holdings Ltd. issued a £100-million nominal "bulldog" bond that will be priced Wednesday at 38 to 42 to yield 90 basis points over

the 13 1/2-percent government bond due 2004/08. The 25-year issue was expected to pay interest of 3 percent in the first five years, 3 1/2 percent in the next five, 5 percent in the next five years and 8 1/2 percent in the last five.

The issue was guaranteed by Safeway Stores Inc. and the lead manager, Baring Brothers & Co., noted that the margin over the British Treasury bond for this issue was the lowest yet seen for a private borrower in the sector. Baring Brothers also noted that the concept of stepped interest payments was not new, but this is the first time that the formula had been used with a deep discount bond issue.

In the dollar floating-rate-note sector, Infinito Bancario San Paolo di Torino's London branch issued \$100 million of floating-rate deposits. The issue pays 1/16 point over the mean of the six-month London interbank bid and offered rates. The issue was bid on the market at around 99.67, compared with the total fees of 35 basis points. The lead manager was Morgan Stanley International.

Late in the day, European American Bank issued a \$125-million floating-rate-note issue paying 1/16 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate. The seven-year issue was lead-managed by EBC-Amro Bank Ltd. and pays total fees of 40 basis points. But it was launched too late to trade actively.

Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG jointly led a 100-million-Euro-currency-unit bond issue for the European Community. It pays 8 1/2 percent a year over eight years and was priced at par.

Traders noted that the secondary ECU sector came under some heavy selling pressure Tuesday and consequently the issue was quoted outside the total 1 1/2 percent fees, at a discount of about 2 1/2.

Gibraltar Financial Corp. issued a \$115-million collateralized straight bond issue paying 10 1/2 percent over seven years and priced at 100 7/16. It was bid around the total 1 1/2 percent fees.

Euroyen bonds ended just over a point firmer in places Tuesday, with some professionals feeling that the market had bottomed-out.

On Seaway, Accident Aggravates the Hard Times

(Continued from Page 11)

today. That is the principal reason that although the Great Lakes region of the United States produces a fourth of the country's exports, only about 5 percent of them are shipped through the St. Lawrence.

Long gone is the dream that volume in Chicago—closer to Europe through the seaway than New York by open sea, because of the Earth's natural curvature—would surpass East Coast ports. "Clearly, the seaway is more important to Canada than it is to the United States," Professor Bonson said.

About 20 percent of all cargo shipments in Canada move through the seaway.

Now, however, Washington and Ottawa appear to be marching to different drummers, perhaps reflecting their different stakes in the seaway. Canada, with five of seven locks on the part of the seaway administered jointly—that from Montreal to Lake Ontario—collects 73 percent of the tolls and pays that portion of costs. The United States, with two, collects the remaining 27 percent and foots the bill for that portion of costs.

James L. Emery, administrator of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., the U.S. seaway agen-

cy, is fighting the declining traffic by insisting on no fare increases in the jointly administered portion, at least through 1986. Directly taking on his railway and Mississippi barge competitors, he is also marketing the seaway under new promotional offices, European tours and trade shows.

But the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has taken the view that the seaway should be self-supporting as soon as possible. Mr. Mulroney's first budget called for the return of the \$37 million in seaway surplus to the federal treasury, rather than allow it to continue to be used to cover operating deficits. His government is trying to make those who benefit most from particular government services foot most of the bill.

Other proposed changes are to increase the required piloting fees for the St. Lawrence River beyond Montreal to \$4,500 from \$3,000, and to make shippers pay for services such as ice-breaking and dredging. While fees on the joint portion of the seaway cannot be increased without Washington's acquiescence, Canada is free to raise fares on the Welland Canal portion.

the average ship pays in tolls and other fees to pass through the St. Lawrence.

In addition, deregulation of U.S. railways has had the effect of creating giant "unit" trains, that is, trains with one cargo and bound for one destination. This often makes it cheaper to ship wheat or corn by train to a port such as Baltimore, and then transfer the grain to boats.

The seaway has faced big financial problems before. In 1977, for instance, the two national governments agreed to forgive 50-year construction debts that could never be repaid.

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Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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هكذا جاء في الأصل

The Royals: Better Than 'Best'

even the Dodgers could beat them over a long fair season? Sometimes it's better when the best team doesn't win.

The Royals' owner doesn't have himself drawn around his ballpark on a chariot of beer.

kegs, nor does he have an odious commercial jingle blaring over the PA system between pitches. Royals Stadium is not a tacky

testimonial to the glories of peddling beer. It's a beautiful ballpark full of water fountains.

The Royals' manager doesn't

denigrate teams before he plays them and then deny his cheap-shot quotes until they're played back to him on a tape recorder.

He does not push blame toward his players and away from himself. He doesn't accuse ump's of deliberate prejudice when there's

no evidence of it. He doesn't lay on the charm for the national TV cameras and, once he gets back to his office, bad-mouth the team.

When Dick Howser of the Royals makes a hard decision

and gets second-guessed nation-wide, he stands like a little soldier in one spot for an hour and, politely, humorously, tells anyone who asks just why he did

The Royals are easy to like. George Brett, Frank White and

George Brett, Frank White and Hal McRae — the soul of the team since 1973 — are hard-nosed, honest and smart. They play hard. And cherish each

Baseball

World Series Summary

BATTING		KANSAS CITY	
	at-hr	runs	avg
James Earl	3	0	0.0
Forrest	3	0	0.0
Greene	2	0	0.0
Williams	3	0	0.0
Smith	2	0	0.0
Smith	2	0	0.0
Ortiz	3	0	0.0
Berlin	2	0	0.0
Blanchard	1	0	0.0
Smith	2	0	0.0
Summers	2	0	0.0
Sherridan	1	0	0.0
Sherburne	2	0	0.0
Jackson	1	0	0.0
McDonald	1	0	0.0
Black	1	0	0.0
McRae	1	0	0.0
Watson	1	0	0.0
Conner	1	0	0.0
Conner	1	0	0.0
Pratt	1	0	0.0
Osburn	1	0	0.0
Tobols	2	0	0.0

Landrum If	25	3	9	1	1	.260	12	1
Pendleton 3b	23	3	6	0	3	.261	6	14

Landrum lf	25	3	9	1	1	360	12	1
Pendleton 2b	23	3	6	0	3	261	6	14
McGee cf	27	2	7	1	2	259	15	0
Harper ph	4	0	1	0	1	258	0	0
Clark 1b	25	1	6	0	4	248	49	4
Herr 2b	26	2	4	0	0	154	11	13
Caldwell cf	15	1	2	0	3	121	0	0

White	10	28	0
Sundberg	17	3	0
Hybrid	4	0	0

White	10	28	0
Gundberg	10	3	0
Wright	6	0	0
Borhan	0	0	0
Jackson	0	4	3
Spratt	1	2	0

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

Harper	0	0	0
Clark	49	4	0
Herr	17	13	0
Adams	9	0	0
Porter	34	4	0
vanStyk	8	0	0

Oilers Nip Over-Eager Flames

CALGARY, Alberta — Glenn Mark Messier a perfect pass for go-ahead goal.

CALGARY, Alberta — Glenn Anderson had already scored twice, and when the Edmonton Oilers sharpshooter made a threatening third-period dash up ice in a tie

NHL FOCUS

about to sit around and watch him score again. He leaped over the boards to intercept Anderson even though teammate Jamie Macoun in a 2:07 span, Jari Kurri tying the game and Anderson scoring twice within 37 seconds to make it 3-1. Gino Cavallini and Gretzky

Referee Dave Newell called Calgary for having too many men on the ice, and a little more than a

minute later Wayne Gretzky fed on Cavallini's power-play goal.

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Figure 1 shows a 1D signal, possibly a spectrum, with a central peak and side lobes. The signal is plotted against a horizontal axis. The central peak is the most prominent feature, with several smaller peaks on either side. The overall shape is symmetric around the center.



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Follow Those Truckers

That's all there is to say. I finally ate where the truck drivers eat, and eat, and eat. I have probably eaten several hours right off my life, but it was worth it, and I'd like to do it again some time if my appetite returns. Since Sunday's breakfast I haven't felt the need to eat a bite.

New York Times Service

national amnesia," said Nelligan. "When people do talk about it, they start fighting. In the village, one man came to fight with Nick. He had been on the Communist side, and he said Nick had lied, that the war never happened. He said the nationalists had committed many horrors, and that Nick was unfairly indulging in anti-Communist propaganda. Nick answered that his mother was killed, not by Eskimos but by Greeks."

The film was shot in Spain. Gage said they had considered filming in Lia, but that they feared the Communist-dominated film union would disrupt production.

"Greece is trying to shake loose from a conflict that characterized its postwar history," said Gage, who worked in Greece as a correspondent for the New York Times before publishing his book. "Everyone was encouraged to forget the past, to bury it," he said. "Then along came this book, which presents a strong point of view. It has shaken things up."

The book was a best seller in

to kill kats would have focused on my act of revenge and his death rather on her act of courage and sacrifice, and it would have prevailed what she wanted for me. Besides, she was the former wife, and she was the one who lived with me on my life. She didn't raise me to a murderer. "I am convinced that she did what she had to do and never felt my regret," said Nelligan. "I talked to some women who had seen her at the end, and they all had a strong sense that she did not want to die. No part of her wanted to be a martyr, and she tried to save herself. She wanted to live, but even more, she wanted her family to be safe."

Gage agreed. "My mother was one of those people who'd try to find every way to survive," he said, "but who also had standards beyond which she couldn't retreat. There are people like this, and most of them are not famous. My mother wasn't Thomas More, or Raoul Wallenberg. But people like her keep civilization alive."

Nina Darnon is a free-lance writer. She wrote this article for The New York Times.



Nicholas Gage



The former U.S. president Jimmy Carter was described by a Shenyang guide as "a strong guy" after he climbed an 18,900-foot (5,760-meter) peak on the southern side of Mount Everest. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, accompanying him on trip to Nepal, reached 15,000 feet before stopping, because the altitude bothered her, guides said.

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'Eleni': A Movie Enshrines A Mother's Love for Family

pation, starvation and brutality at the hands of ideologues: fascist, Communist and nationalist.

Lia's husband was working in the city of Sofia, but she did not dream of joining him with their three daughters and young son, Nikola. Her duty as a wife was made clear to her: to stay to protect their home as best she could from occupying soldiers. But after the Communist guerrillas entered the village, it became apparent that her children, the focal point of her life and energy, were in danger. When the guerrillas forced parents to send their young children to be educated in East-European bloc countries, Lia decided she had to act to protect her family, and arranged their escape from the village. It was at this time that she was tortured and executed.

The wounds of the civil war have not yet healed in Greece. When Gage and Nelligan arrived in Lia, some outraged residents Gage's story anti-Communist propaganda.

"There is a sort of policy of

national amnesia," said Nelligan. "When people do talk about it, they start fighting. In the village, one man came to fight with Nick. He had been on the Communist side, and he said Nick had lied, that the war never happened. He said the nationalists had committed many horrors, and that Nick was unfairly indulging in anti-Communist propaganda. Nick answered that his mother was killed, not by Eskimos but by Greeks."

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